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Perceptions Of Family Life Attitudes Among Male College Students And Their Fathers

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PERCEPTIONS OF FAMILY LIFE ATTITUDES
AMONG MALE COLLEGE STUDENTS AND THEIR FATHERS

A Dissertation
Presented to
the Faculty of the School of Education
University of the Pacific

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Doctor of Education

by
Helmar Duncan Sprague

June 1966

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CHAPTER I

PROBLEM

Marriage and the family are among society's most fundamental institutions, and with them rests the major responsibility for training the young in attitudes necessary for effective functioning as adults. Many studies have been conducted concerning the relationships between parents and young children, mothers and daughters, and mothers and sons, but there is a lack of substantive empirical investigation of relationships between fathers and their young adult or late adolescent sons.

The Latin phrase patris est filius, "He is his father's son," reflects that in ancient times the man and his son were considered to reflect similar attitudes and that the father was responsible for developing the attitudes of his son. The literature between ancient times and the present contains references which continue to imply that this assumption is accepted. Recently, however, Michael Rutter, reviewing current research issues, observed that "many of the classic studies of parental attitudes were exclusively concerned with the mother -- it is much to be hoped that more attention will be paid to fathers, even if

he may be elusive for research purposes."¹

Continuing to accept the promise that he is his father's son, i.e., that attitudes are similar between the generations, without the substantive empirical investigation which Rutter alludes to, would seem to be a major fallacy for those who are interested in familial investigations. It would seem important that an investigation be undertaken to ascertain how each member of the father-son relationship perceives his own attitudes and the attitudes of the other.

The problem of determining the relationship of the perceptions among male college students and their fathers is more than esoteric in nature. Many people must listen to the perceptions of these human beings and react to them during the course of the ordinary day. Mathewson² has observed that the generalist in guidance is primarily concerned with the relationship of the individual to society at the precise points where the individual has the most critical adjustive, orientational, and developmental needs. The individual is guided by his perceptions of others and is affected by the perceptions others have of him. If young men are to be helped in their adjustments, orientation, and

¹Michael Rutter, "Some Current Research Issues in American Child Psychiatry," The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, XLI, 4, 1, (October, 1963), 358.

²R. H. Mathewson, Guidance Policy and Practice (Rev. Ed., New York: Harpers, 1955), p. 227.

development, the people responsible for such help should have information about how these young men perceive their fathers, one of the most basic figures in their environments, and how they perceive their own basic attitudes. Also necessary in the helping situation is information regarding how fathers perceive their sons' attitudes and how they perceive their own attitudes toward family life.

The focus of this study is to investigate whether or not fathers and sons understand each other. If this basic understanding is present one might expect to find indications of a comprehension of the others' attitudes toward family life. One might also expect to find some basic similarities in a comparison of fathers' and sons' family life attitudes. This study will not attempt to cover all areas in which father-son understanding can be compared, but will focus upon an investigation of some important areas of family life attitudes.

The purposes of this study are: (1) to help fill an important void in the literature, the lack of substantive empirical investigation of relationships between generations of fathers and their sons; (2) to investigate the assumption that similar attitudes exist between fathers and their sons; and (3) to attempt to supply the necessary data regarding fathers's and sons' attitudes toward family life which may aid those who deal in a helping relationship with these fathers and sons.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Much has been written in regard to the role of social institutions in the educating of children in social and cultural attitudes. In our culture parents cannot completely abdicate a role in educating their children. The role of the parent as an instrument of social and cultural education is still an important role in all major cultures.

Studies of parent-child relationships by Symonds, Fitz-Simmons, Levy, Meyers, Itkin, and others have shown that parent-child relationships and other elements in the home environment have a bearing upon the behavior and personality characteristics of children, and that parental attitudes in regard to discipline or control of children are of particular importance.¹ Stogdill was among the first to attempt objective measurement of parental attitudes by two questionnaires

¹P. M. Symonds, The Psychology of Parent-Child Relationships (New York: D. Appleton-Century, 1939); M. J. Fitz-Simmons, Some Parent-Child Relationships as Shown in Clinical Case Studies (New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1935); D. M. Levy, Maternal Overprotection (New York: Columbia University Press, 1943); T. R. Myers, Intra-Family Relationships and Pupil Adjustment (New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1935); W. Itkin, "Some Relationships Between Intra-Family Attitudes and Pre-Parental Attitudes Toward Children," Journal of Genetic Psychology, 80:221-52 1952; _____, "Relationships Between Attitudes Toward Parents and Parents' Attitudes Toward Children," Journal of Genetic Psychology, 86:339-52, 1952.

which measured attitudes toward parent control and attitudes toward the social behavior of children.²

Since the Stogdill study, numerous studies have reported various aspects of parental attitudes toward child rearing and its effect upon the child. Strecker³ criticized the major role which the mother and other females play in the life of boys. McCord, McCord, and Thurber⁴ analyzed the results of parent absence upon male children. The fathers' attitudes toward child rearing have been the subject of numerous studies: Elder⁵ has studied the difference between traditional and developmental fathers; Block⁶ approached fathers from a restrictive versus permissive orientation; Kohn⁷ reports a study of parents by social class; and Miller

²R. M. Stogdill, "The Measurement of Attitudes Toward Parental Control and the Social Adjustment of Children," Journal of Applied Psychology, 20:359-67, 1939.

³Edward A. Strecker, Their Mothers' Sons (New York: J. B. Lippincott, 1946).

⁴Joan McCord, William McCord, and Emily Thurber, "Some Effects of Parental Absence on Male Children," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 64 (5):361-69, 1962.

⁵R. A. Elder, "Traditional and Developmental Conceptions of Fatherhood," Marriage and Family Living, 11:98-100, 106.

⁶Jack Block, "Personality Characteristics Associated with Father's Attitudes Toward Child-rearing," Child Development, 26:41-48, 1955.

⁷M. L. Kohn, "Social Class and Parental Values," American Journal of Sociology, 64:337-51, 1959.

and Swanson⁸ in their study of the Detroit area approached parental attitudes toward child rearing by dividing the fathers into entrepreneur or bureaucratic categories.

From the child's point of view the major studies are fewer in number and scope. Anderson⁹ reports that if the child's view of the parent is contrasted with the parent's view of himself, it is clear that the child perceives the parent as much more severe in discipline than the parent conceives himself to be. Kagan and Lemkin,¹⁰ in a study of the perception of parents by children three to eight years of age, found that the fathers were seen as more fear arousing, more punitive, and more competent than the mothers.

There has been a number of recent studies using college students as subjects to appraise attitudes of students toward their parents. Bardis¹¹ found that the strongest relationship was mother-daughter, then father-daughter, then mother-son, and the weakest the father-son

⁸ Daniel R. Miller and Guy E. Swanson, The Changing American Parent (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1958).

⁹ J. E. Anderson, "Parents' Attitudes on Child Behavior: A Report of Three Studies," Child Development, 17:91-97, 1946.

¹⁰ Jerome Kagan and Judith Lemkin, "The Child's Differential Perception of Parental Attributes," Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology, 61:3 (November, 1960), 440-47.

¹¹ Panos D. Bardis, "Attitudes Toward the Family Among College Students and Their Parents," Sociol. Soc. Res., 43:5 (May-June, 1959), 352-58.

relationship. Eugene and Carl Williams¹² used the California F Scale given both to students and their parents. The results showed (1) scores between males and females within each generation were not significantly different; (2) the college subjects displayed significantly less authoritarianism than their parents; and (3) males correlated significantly with their mothers, but not with their fathers, while females correlated significantly with their fathers, but not with their mothers.

Judson T. Landis¹³ found, by the use of a questionnaire with his university students, that when the students rated their parents as happily married, they expressed a closer tie to their father than their mother. Funkenstein, King, and Drelette¹⁴ administered to a group of Harvard students a questionnaire designed to reveal the subject's perception of his parents. The most frequent perception was that of the father as chief source of authority and the

¹²Eugene I. Williams, Jr. and Carl D. Williams, "Relationships Between Authoritarian Attitudes of College Students, Estimation of Parent's Attitudes, and Actual Parental Attitudes," Journal of Social Psychology, 61:43-48, 1963.

¹³Judson T. Landis, "Re-Examination of the Role of Father as An Index of Family Integration," Marriage and Family Living, 24:2 (May, 1962) 122-28.

¹⁴D. H. Funkenstein, S. H. King, and M. E. Drelette, "Perception of Parents and Social Attitudes," Paper read at meeting of American Psychopathology Society, June, 1955.

mother as major source of affection. In contrast to these findings by questionnaire method, Aldous¹⁵ interviewed college juniors to test the hypothesis of Talcott Parsons that youths perceive their fathers as primarily responsible for their discipline and supervision. In this sample the fathers were not perceived by their sons as primarily responsible for exercising supervision and discipline. The discipline function was most often carried out by both parents, though fathers more often were reported as being harsher and stricter than mothers. Lovejoy¹⁶ found similar perceptions in a study of university men and women regarding their conceptions of the roles of the husband and wife. The results showed that young adults in this sample felt that sex roles in the family today are not as well defined as they were. The data were interpreted to suggest that women are moving toward the men's role, at least sharing it, while at the same time, the men are moving toward the women's role.

Itkin, in his study using a sample of Chicago junior college students in 1955, tested the hypothesis that:

Childrens,¹⁷ attitudes toward their parents are

¹⁵Joan Aldous, "A Study of Parental Role Functions," Family Life Coordinator, 10:2 (April, 1961) 43-44.

¹⁶Debi D. Lovejoy, "College Student Conceptions of the Roles of the Husband and Wife in Family Decision Making," Family Life Coordinator, 9:3-4 (March-June, 1961), 43-46.

¹⁷Sic.

related to their parents' attitudes toward children and toward the control of children and the childrens' attitudes toward the supervision exercised by their parents.¹⁸

He did not find the attitudes of men students toward their fathers to be significantly related to their fathers' attitudes toward them.

LIMITATIONS OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

The majority of studies of attitudes toward family life have been undertaken alternatively from the viewpoint of the child, the adolescent, or the mother. If more than one viewpoint has been considered, the mother and the child have received major attention. The majority of relevant studies has failed to study the father's role in family life; the father is referred to as more or less an incidental member of the family who seems too difficult for the researcher to approach. The lack of research of father participation is one of the basic reasons for involving fathers as one of the two principals in this study.

Relevant studies of family life attitudes of parents and children have usually been undertaken using the questionnaire method. Questionnaire procedures involve a major possibility of contamination, since there is no safeguard available to insure that, when a questionnaire is mailed to

¹⁸Itkin, op. cit., p. 339.

the home, the father has completed the questionnaire himself. Then too, the questionnaire method usually involves a forced-choice answer; the person answering the questions must choose one of the answers provided, which may not allow him to answer an attitudinal question in the way he truly feels. He also has opportunity to see all of the answer possibilities when items are constructed as continua from one extreme to another. He may choose to select an answer for its position on a continuum in order to avoid an answer which is one of the extremes. He may also find that his answers tend to follow a certain pattern within any answer continuum, and, therefore, decline to deviate from this pattern on any questions of which he is unsure.

Studies of college students in the past have usually included another limitation in that the subjects have often been volunteers from the researcher's classes or those of his associates, usually classes in marriage and family life. The subjects in these studies have then frequently been exposed to the biases of staff members who are doing the research, which could have led the respondents to react in an expected manner and also holds other potential hazards in selectivity of population and response.

Nowhere in the literature does there seem to be a study which approaches the problem of differences and similarities in perceptions of fathers' and their sons' attitudes

toward family life by using the personal interview method for collecting necessary attitudinal data.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Setting of the study. This investigation was conducted using students from a private university in California. The university is comprised of several colleges and graduate schools with a student population of approximately 2700 students. The costs of education at the university are comparable to other major private universities in the United States. The majority of the students attending the university are drawn from the middle and upper socio-economic levels of the population. The university is situated within an agricultural and industrial community, and its students reflect both urban and rural cultural backgrounds.

Source population. The total source population of fifty-two male university students and their fathers was selected from the total university population in the spring semester of 1965 on the basis of the following criteria:

1. That the male student was twenty-one years of age or younger upon enrollment for the spring semester of 1965 at the university.
2. That the male student's mother and father were still married and living together.
3. That the male student was unmarried and had never

been married at the time of the interview.

4. That the male student and his family were of Protestant religious orientation.

5. That the male student's father lived within approximately a fifty mile radius of the university. This geographical limitation resulted in the total sample being drawn from the Northern California area.

Selection was made by use of the university files. Students were selected for the source population only if their personal information cards were complete; so that the five criteria could be verified. There was some modest attrition from incomplete student reports, which did not seem to present relevant bias. The total source population available for this study after this verification was fifty-two students.

The interviews for the study were conducted during a three-month span in the spring semester of 1965. A letter was sent to the home of each student who fulfilled the criteria, explaining the purpose of the study and requesting the cooperation of the father and the son. A permission form was enclosed for the father to sign if he agreed to participate; this also requested permission for his son to participate in an interview. Of the fifty-two letters which were sent to those who fulfilled the criteria of the sample,

thirty-one agreed to participate, three declined to participate on the basis of personal reasons, i.e., the son or the father did not wish to agree to such inquiry into his personal life, and eighteen did not respond. Each of those who responded positively was contacted by telephone, and interview appointments made. One of those who responded positively changed his mind because of a university administrative decision which he felt was unfair to his son.

Those who did not respond were contacted personally, and twelve agreed to participate when the purpose of the study was more fully explained to them. The remaining six declined to participate, three on the basis of their belief that such matters were in the province of their church, and three on the basis that their ethnic background and language facility would make such an interview impossible on the part of the father. Of the fifty-two pairs of fathers and sons which constituted the total available source population, forty-two pairs were interviewed and made up the sample for this study.

Construction of the interview guide. The interview guide was constructed from selected questions which fulfilled the following criteria:

1. That the question pertain to some facet of family life.
2. That the question elicit responses which would

reflect the respondent's attitude toward the subject in question and not necessarily elicit a recital of the respondent's practices in the area of the question.

3. That the question be clearly stated so that additional elaboration would not be necessarily essential for the respondent's understanding of the question.

4. That the question pertain to a family life subject area important to the male members of a family.

Once the questions were constructed they were divided into four general divisions for the interview guide: (1) Intra-family relationships; (2) Father-son relationships; (3) Attitudes toward courtship and engagement; and (4) Attitudes toward marriage. The questions were worded in two different forms; one for the fathers and one for the sons. The interview guides were constructed so that the father and son would each be interviewed separately. Each would be asked to respond to certain census information questions, see Appendix A, and then would be asked to respond orally to eighty attitudinal questions. After the subject had responded to those questions for himself in the entire form pertaining to his own perceptions of his own attitudes, he was asked to respond to the same questions in the second form of the interview guide, which were worded as if they were being asked of the other partner, as he felt the other would answer. The latter responses were designated as Father's

Perception of Son and as Son's Perception of Father.

Pilot study. The responses given were coded on a numerical scale so that the responses given could be compared statistically. This scale was determined and the questions revised during a pilot study which was conducted using college male students, who were not attending the university from which the study sample was to be drawn, and their fathers, but who fulfilled the other criteria stipulated for subjects of this study. Six pairs of interviews were conducted, and the responses given in the interviews were used to determine the coding of answers into the scale to be used with the study sample.

Judging of the interview guide. The interview guide was submitted to judges to determine the adequacy of the response continua and to determine which questions in the interview guides had directionality on an extremely democratic-to-extremely authoritarian continuum. Four judges were used for this purpose, three of whom were mature males with appropriate doctoral level background and extensive field experience and were given training prior to their judging. The fourth judge was a male professor whose field of specialization coincided with the subject matter of the study. Two of the judges were requested to respond as they felt an extremely democratic father would respond, and the other two

judges were asked to respond as they felt an extremely authoritarian father would respond. It was recognized that continua may encourage dichotomization under such instructions. These four trained judges concurred unanimously that forty-four of the eighty questions would produce responses appropriate to a democratic-to-authoritarian continuum. Of the remaining questions three of the four judges concurred on six of the questions as appropriate to such a continuum. There was no majority agreement on the remaining thirty questions; so these remaining questions were not used as questions which indicated such directionality. Using the decisions of these trained judges, appropriate continua were constructed for each of the fifty designated questions.

Interviews. The forty-two fathers were interviewed in private in their homes or offices, and the interviews averaged over two and one half hours. The interviewer in all cases began the interview with an explanation of the study, that all responses would be confidential and anonymous, and that the questions were meant to elicit attitudinal responses and not responses necessarily of practice. The interviews were conducted at a pace set by the interviewee, and the responses given were not limited by the interviewer. The objective of the interviewer was to establish in each case an atmosphere of complete acceptance of any response the subject wished to give.

The sons were interviewed in the counseling rooms of the university. The interviews consumed an average of one and one half hours. The interviewer attitude was the same as with the fathers, and the interview techniques were the same. In each interview the subject was requested to respond to the census information questions and both forms of the attitudinal questions. Each form of the attitudinal questions contained eighty items, listed in Appendix A. Each subject responded first to the form which was designed to elicit his own attitudes and then to respond to the form which elicited the responses he felt the other partner would make.

At the end of each section of the interview guides a question was asked regarding general reactions to the subjects just covered. The purpose of these questions was to eliminate any possible emotional carry-over which might have tended to invalidate the questions in following sections.

At the end of each form of the interview guides, and at the end of the interview, the subjects were asked for any suggestions or reactions which they might have regarding the questions asked, the subjects covered, or the techniques used.

The basic attempt to standardize the interview, the recording of responses, and the techniques used in the interviews were accomplished by using the same interviewer for all interviews and other contacts with the subjects. The interviewer was also the author of the interview guide, which

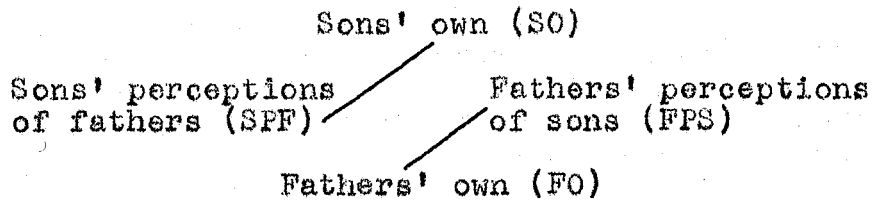
helped with any matters of clarification which might have developed during the course of the interview.

Since the investigator was the interviewer it is possible that a consistent bias could have been introduced, although close counselor supervision was maintained in an attempt to hold this possible aspect to a minimum.

Hypotheses. To fulfill the purposes of the study it was necessary to determine what relationships exist among (1) male college students' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life; (2) their fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life; (3) male college students' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes toward family life; and (4) fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes toward family life.

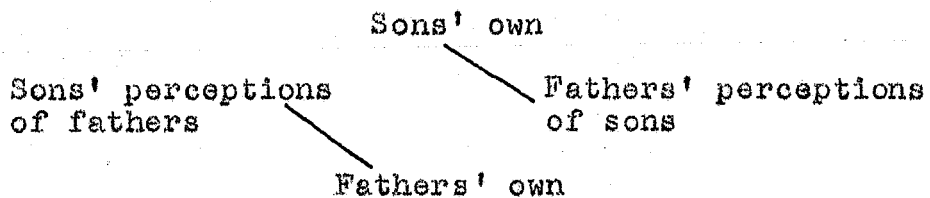
To facilitate study of the relationships among perceptions of family life attitudes, the following hypotheses were constructed so that a systematic appraisal of these relationships could be made.

(1) The sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and of their fathers' attitudes toward family life will differ from the fathers' perceptions of their own and of their sons' attitudes toward family life.



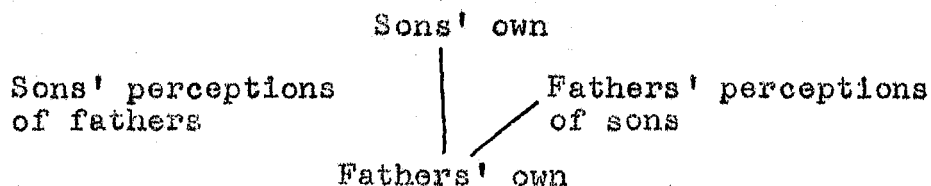
In other words, are the sons' attitudes and what they think their fathers believe different from the fathers' attitudes and what the fathers' think their sons believe?

(2) The fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes and the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes will differ from the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of the sons' attitudes toward family life.



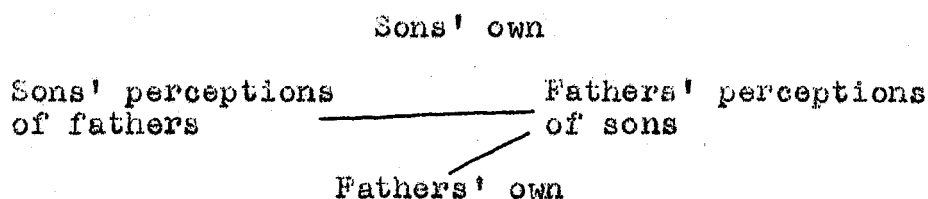
Are the fathers' and the sons' understanding of the fathers different from their perceptions of the sons?

(3) The fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of the sons' attitudes will differ from the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life.



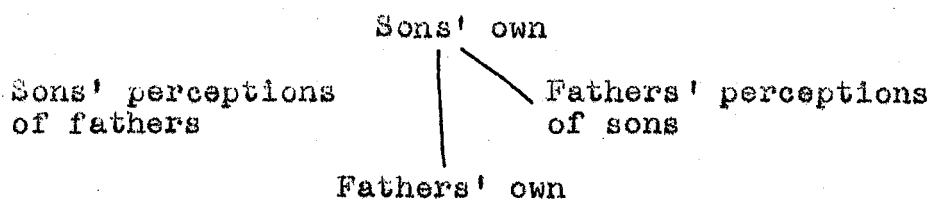
Are the sons' attitudes and what the fathers think their sons believe different from what the fathers and sons really believe?

(4) The fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes and of their sons' attitudes will differ from the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes toward family life.



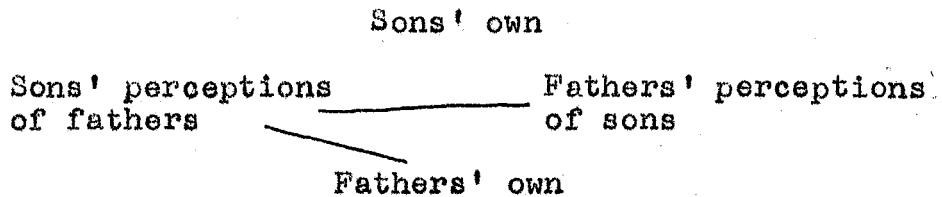
Does what the fathers believe and what the fathers think the sons believe differ from what the sons think the fathers believe and what the fathers think the sons believe?

(5) The sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes will differ from the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of the sons' attitudes toward family life.



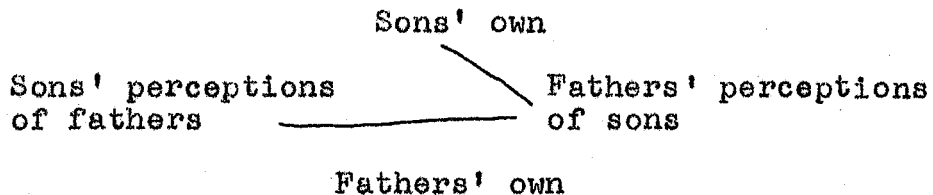
Are the fathers' and sons' beliefs different from what the fathers think the sons believe?

(6) The fathers' perceptions of the sons' attitudes and the sons' perceptions of the fathers' attitudes will differ from the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes and the sons' perceptions of the fathers' attitudes toward family life.



Is what the fathers believe and what the sons think the fathers believe different from what they think each other believes?

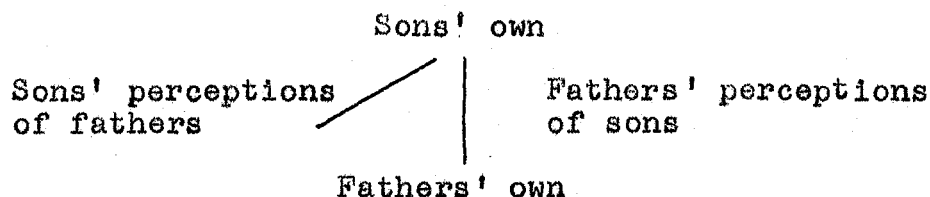
(7) The fathers' perceptions of the sons' attitudes and the sons' perceptions of the fathers' attitudes will differ from the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of the sons' attitudes toward family life.



Are the perceptions of each other's attitudes different from their perceptions of the family life attitudes of the son?

(8) The sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the sons' perceptions of the fathers' attitudes will differ

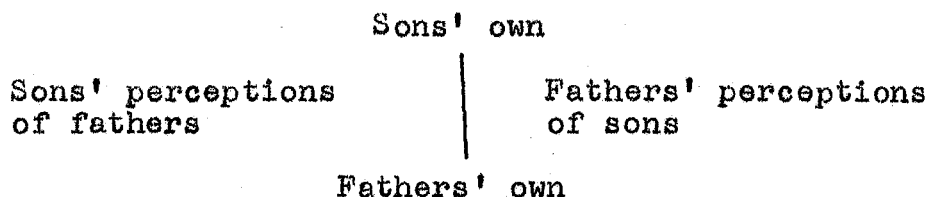
from the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life.



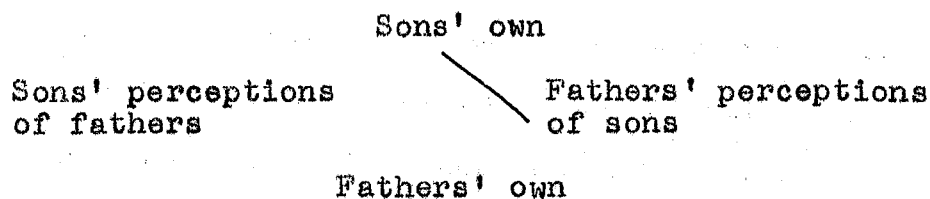
Are the sons' attitudes, and what they think the fathers' attitudes are, different from what the sons and fathers really believe?

In the following hypotheses reference is made to an "authoritarian-to-democratic" continuum; please refer to page sixteen.

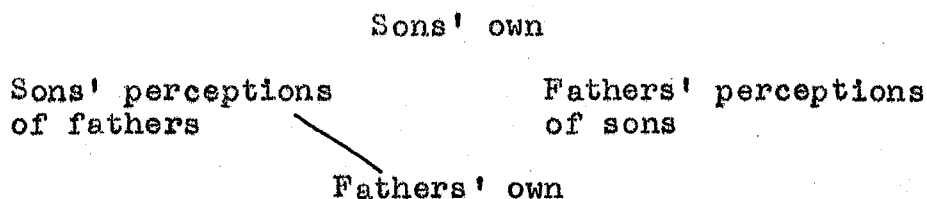
(9) The sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life will differ on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum.



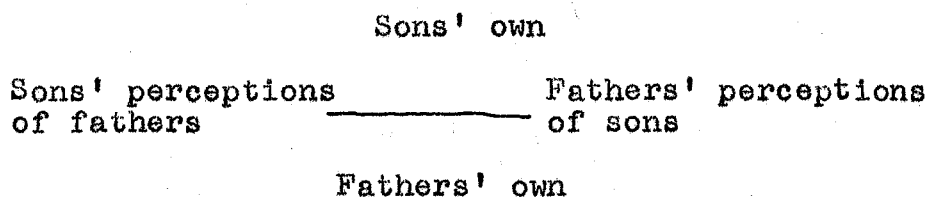
(10) The fathers' perceptions of the sons' family life attitudes and the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life will differ on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum.



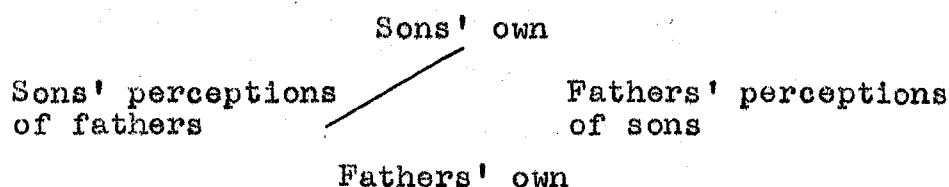
(11) The fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life and the sons' perceptions of their fathers' family life attitudes will differ on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum.



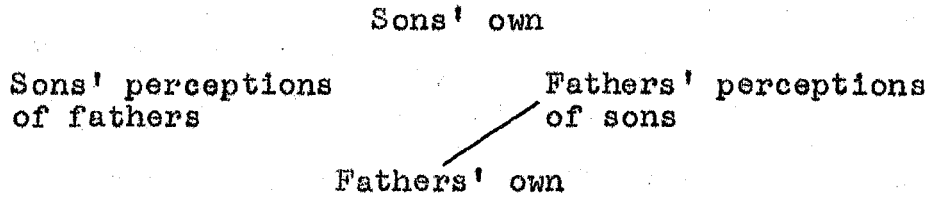
(12) The fathers' perceptions of the sons' attitudes toward family life and the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes toward family life will differ on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum.



(13) The sons' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life and the sons' perceptions of their fathers' family life attitudes will differ on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum.



(14) The fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes toward family life and the fathers' perceptions of their own family life attitudes will differ on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

The responses given to the questions asked in the interviews were coded on response continua, and these statistics were treated by standard statistical procedures to discover what correlations existed among the perceptions expressed by the fathers and their sons.

I. STATISTICAL FINDINGS

Census statistics of the sample. The responses given by the interviewees to the census information items were coded into categories for statistical treatment, listed in Appendix B, Census Item-Scores Assigned for Statistical Treatment. These coded scores were then averaged and the means obtained give a cross-sectional description of the sample. Because of the coded categories these statistics will in some cases be presented as a range, since the coded scores instead of the raw scores were averaged. The sons interviewed averaged nineteen years of age; their fathers between forty-six and fifty; their mothers between forty-one and forty-five years of age. The age differential in the sample averaged twenty-five to twenty-nine years between the fathers and their sons, and between the sons and their mothers it was the same. The fathers in the sample averaged one to

four years older than their wives. The average family in the sample was all born in the United States, but one of the grandparents ordinarily had been born abroad.

The son in the sample was usually the eldest of two children; his father was one of three children, and usually there was one older sibling in the family; his mother's sibling position corresponded to her husband's.

The son in the sample averaged sophomore university standing, and the educational background of his parents averaged thirteen to fifteen years of education for both the mother and the father. The grandparents in the sample usually had obtained a high school diploma.

The average level of employment of the paternal grandfather was managerial; for the maternal grandfather the level was that of skilled; both the paternal and maternal grandmother usually had been employed before marriage but not after. The father in the sample usually was employed on the managerial level, and the mother had engaged in some part time employment since marriage.

In the area of extra-family activities the father, the mother and the son all belonged to from one to three organizations, which held between one and three organizational meetings a month, which they attended. The religious attendance of the parents showed that the mother was usually regular in her attendance while the father described his

attendance as somewhat irregular.

The fathers reported that on an average they had known their wives between one and three years prior to engagement and had been engaged for between six months and one year before marriage. The fathers' ages at marriage averaged between twenty-six and thirty years of age, while the mothers' ages at marriage averaged between twenty-one and twenty-five years of age. The marriage ceremony was generally a religious one.

When asked the residence of the majority of their relatives the fathers responded that these lived in the same region of the country as the family. The mothers' relatives, however, generally lived closer and within the same state as the family.

Interview responses of the sample. The responses given by those interviewed were placed on continua for statistical treatment. The first statistical procedure used was to find the mean response to each interview question from each stated attitude. The mean responses to the interview questions are found on Table I. These responses were also subjected to other statistical treatment which will be described in the following sections.

Relationship of census statistics to interview responses. When the preceding census statistics were

TABLE I

MEANS OF INTERVIEW ANSWERS

QUESTION	MEAN RESPONSE
1. Whom were you named after?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS* Fraternal relative
2. Whom do people say you most resemble?	SO/FO No one especially SPF/FPS Grandfather
3. Whom do you admire most in your family or among your relatives?	SO Brother SPF/FPS Mother FO No one
4. To whom do you feel closest in your family or among your relatives?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Mother
5. When there are major problems facing the family, how often does your father discuss them with you?	SO/SPF/FO Usually FPS As often as not
6. When requiring you to do something, how often does your father explain the reason for the task?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS As often as not
7. When you are living at home, how often are you and your father home together?	SO/SPF Usually some FO?FPS Quite a bit
8. Where are your father's evenings usually spent?	SO/SPF/FO At home FPS At home majority of nights
9. Who is the main source of authority regarding most matters in the family?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Generally my father

* Key to abbreviations on page 37.

TABLE I (continued)

QUESTION	MEAN RESPONSE
10. What do you think your father's general feelings about his work are?	SO/SPF/FPS Likes it FO Likes it very much
11. When the family is contemplating a major purchase, who would have the most say in the decision?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Father, a little more
12. As you were growing up, what was the predominant type of discipline used by your parents?	SO/FO/FPS Physical restraint SPF Permission and prohibition
13. Generally which parent does the actual discipling?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS It depends
14. In terms of choosing an occupation, who do you think has had the most influence upon your decision?	SO/SPF/FO My friends FPS My siblings
15. In deciding upon your vocational choice, did you or do you discuss various possibilities with your father?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Quite a bit
16. How does your father feel about your working during the summer months?	SO/SPF/FO He encourages it FPS He expects it
17. What should be done with money earned?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Save major part
18. How much of the expenses of college should be borne by the parents and by the son?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Parents major part - son part
19. At what age, if at all, should a boy have his own car?	SO/SPF/FO When he enters college FPS High school graduation

TABLE I (continued)

QUESTION	MEAN RESPONSE
20. To what extent should he pay for the car and expenses?	SO Cost of car and all expenses SPF/FO/FPS All expenses and insurance
21. At what age should a son be permitted to begin dating?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS 14-16
22. Should a son disagree with his father if he feels his ideas are right?	SO/FO/FPS Absolutely yes SPF Occasionally
23. What would you do if your father strongly objected to your choice of friends?	SO It depends SPF/FO/FPS See them occasionally
24. Where do you feel the principle source of information about sex for a son should be?	SO/SPF His father FO/FPS His friends
25. What was the principle source for your fathers's sex education?	SO/FPS School FO Friends SPF His doctor
26. What was the principle source for your sex information?	SO/SPF Friends FO/FPS Books
27. What do you consider the amount of discipline a twelve-year-old son usually needs?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Some
28. What do you consider the best way for a father to discipline a son, who has really violated a family rule, if the son is twelve years old?	SO/SPF Physical restraint FO/FPS Permission and prohibition
29. Since you have started to college, do you feel closer to or more distant from your father than you did before?	SO No change SPF/FO/FPS Generally closer

TABLE I (continued)

QUESTION	MEAN RESPONSE
30. When you need extra money for personal reasons and ask your father for it, what is his usual reaction?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Gives it to me, but wants an explanation
31. What type of sex information, if any, should a son have before he reaches high school?	SO/SPF/FO It depends FPS General, mainly
32. Before entering college?	SO Specific SPF/FO/FPS Somewhat specific
33. After you are engaged, do you feel that you and your fiancée should have counseling before marriage?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Yes, generally
34. Do you feel that your parents should express their opinions of the girl you have chosen to marry?	SO/FO/FPS Yes, generally SPF Yes, absolutely
35. What would you do if your parents objected strongly to the girl you have chosen to marry?	SO/FPS Try to talk to them to convince them they are wrong SPF/FO It depends
36. After you are engaged, what areas of marriage do you feel are most important to discuss with your fiancée before marriage?	SO/FPS Religious side of marriage SPF/FO Economic side of marriage
37. What type of sex information is essential for a son before he is married?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Specific

TABLE I (continued)

QUESTION	MEAN RESPONSE
If you are going with a girl, but are not engaged, do you feel it is all right to engage in:	
38. Light petting?	SO/SPF Agree FO/FPS Agree strongly
39. Heavy petting?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Disagree
40. Sexual intercourse?	SO Disagree SPF/FO/FPS Disagree strongly
After you are engaged to a girl do you feel it is all right to engage in:	
41. Light petting?	SO/FO/FPS Agree strongly SPF Agree
42. Heavy petting?	SO/FPS It depends FO/SPF Disagree
43. Sexual intercourse?	SO/FO/FPS Disagree SPF Disagree strongly
44. If you are going with a girl, do you feel that there should be discussion about limiting premarital sexual experience?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Generally
45. In the case of premarital pregnancy, do you feel that either the unwed father or the unwed mother is more of a moral failure than the other?	SO/SPF/FO Equally FPS Father, a little more

TABLE I (continued)

QUESTION	MEAN RESPONSE
46. When you are going with a girl, who should be responsible for the limits to which petting goes?	SO/FO/FPS Shared responsibility SPF The man, generally
47. Do you think that <u>if</u> an unmarried couple are going to have premarital sexual relations they should use contraceptives?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Agree strongly
48. Who do you think should provide these <u>if</u> they are to be used?	SO/SPF/FO The man, generally FPS The man
49. If an 18-year-old son knows about the use of contraceptives, do you feel this will make him more liable to have premarital sexual relations?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Not sure
50. Where do you feel the principle source of knowledge about the use of contraceptives should be?	SO His doctor SPF His father FO/FPS Books
51. If an 18-year-old son is instructed in the use of contraceptives, do you feel this will make him more liable to have premarital sexual relations?	SO/SPF Yes, generally FO/FPS Not sure
52. Where do you feel the principle source for the instruction in the use of contraceptives should be?	SO/FPS Books FO/SPF His friends
53. At what age do you feel you will be ready to get married?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS 22-25

TABLE I (continued)

QUESTION	MEAN RESPONSE
54. Do you feel that it is best for marriage if there are clearly defined understandings of who makes the final decisions on the major problems facing the family?	SO/SPF Yes FPS Generally there should be some lines of authority FO It depends
55. After marriage the responsibility for handling money, paying the bills, and budgeting should be whose?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Both partners
56. After you are married do you feel your wife should work?	SO/FPS/FPS It depends FO Yes, until children come
57. Is it a healthy situation if after marriage the husband has certain confidences which he keeps from his wife?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Generally a man should not keep things from his wife
58. Is it a healthy situation if after marriage the wife has certain confidences which she keeps from her husband?	SO NO SPF/FO/FPS Generally a wife should not keep things from her husband
59. Whose responsibility is it for preventing the conception of children when the couple has decided they are not ready for parenthood, they cannot afford more children, or such conception might endanger the health of the wife?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Both partners
60. To what extent should a husband help his wife with the work around the house if they have small children?	SO/FPS Some SPF/FO As much as he can

TABLE I (continued)

QUESTION	MEAN RESPONSE
61. How many children do you feel you would like to have?	SO 2 SPF 3 FO/FPS 1
62. Boys?	SO/FPS 1 SPF/FO 2
63. Girls?	SO 1 SPF/FO/FPS 2
64. At what age do you feel you will be ready to become a father?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS 26-29
65. After you are married if you have an offer for a desired promotion which would take you to another part of the country, what part should your parents play in your final decision to accept or reject the offer?	SO None SPF/FO/FPS Very little
66. What part should your wife play in such a decision?	SO/SPF/FO Some FPS Very little
67. What part should your children play in such a decision?	SO It depends SPF/FO/FPS Very little
68. If your marriage proved infertile and if your physician recommended it as the only possibility, what would be your reaction to adopting a child?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Yes, absolutely

TABLE I (continued)

QUESTION	MEAN RESPONSE
69. What is your philosophy about raising a son?	SO/SPF/FO Neither very controlled nor very permissive FPS Controlled
70. Who do you feel <u>should</u> be responsible for the disciplining in the family?	SO/SPF/FO/FPS Mainly the father

Abbreviations:

SO -- Son's Own

SPF -- Son's Perceptions of Father

FO -- Father's Own

FPS -- Father's Perceptions of Son

correlated with the responses given on the directional items, as described on page sixteen, using the Pearson Product-moment Coefficient of Correlation procedure,¹ few highly significant correlations resulted. The highest correlation of .58 was the correlation between the democratic responses of the father and the number of organizations to which his wife belonged. It was found that the instances where the correlation approached the .01 level of significance concerned a correlation between the mother's education, the fact that she was employed after marriage, and her extra-family activities. The more active the mother was reported to be in extra-family activities, the higher her educational attainment, and the more she had been employed since marriage, the more democratic were the responses of her husband.

The above correlations were the five correlations which exceeded the .01 level of significance. In computation eleven correlations were found to exceed the .05 level of significance, but, since these numbers barely exceed those which could be expected by chance, it would appear that although these correlations are interesting, one should hesitate attaching too much importance to them.

¹J. P. Gullford, Fundamental Statistics in Psychology and Education, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1956), 1. 138.

Statistics concerning attitudinal responses. The attitudinal column totals were correlated using the Pearson Product-moment Coefficient of Correlation² to find what relationships existed between the stated perceptions. These correlation coefficients, listed on Table II, were converted to Fischer's z Coefficients³ to determine whether or not there were significant differences among the correlations. These converted values will be used here to determine whether hypotheses one through eight can be supported or not.

Hypothesis one states that the correlation between the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and of their fathers' attitudes toward family life will differ from the correlation between the fathers' perceptions of their own and of their sons' attitudes toward family life. This hypothesis is not supported by means of the computation of the standard error of the difference between two z coefficients.

Hypothesis two states that the correlation between the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes and the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes will differ from the correlation between the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes toward family life. This hypothesis is not supported.

²Loc. cit.

³Guilford, op. cit., pp. 182-94.

TABLE II
PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION
BETWEEN PERCEPTUAL COLUMN TOTALS

	S.P.F.	F.O.	F.P.S.
S.O.	.68**	.40**	.34*
S.P.F.		.44**	.18
F.O.			.58**

Abbreviations:

S.O. -- Sons' Own.

S.P.F.-- Sons' Perceptions of Fathers.

F.O. -- Fathers' Own.

F.P.S.-- Fathers' Perceptions of Sons.

** Significant at the .01 level.

* Significant at the .05 level.

Hypothesis three states that the correlation between the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes will differ from the correlation between the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life. This hypothesis is not supported.

Hypothesis four states that the correlation between the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes and of their sons' attitudes will differ from the correlation between the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes toward family life. This hypothesis is supported, since the difference in correlation coefficients does exceed the .01 level of significance. The correlation between the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes was greater than the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes.

Hypothesis five states that the correlation between the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes will differ from the correlation between the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes. This hypothesis is not supported.

Hypothesis six states that the correlation between the fathers' perceptions of the sons' attitudes and the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes will differ from the correlation between the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes and the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes. This hypothesis is not supported.

Hypothesis seven states that the correlation between the fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes and the sons' perceptions of the fathers' attitudes will differ from the correlation between the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes toward family life. This hypothesis is not supported.

Hypothesis eight states that the correlation between the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes will differ from the correlation between the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life. This hypothesis is supported, since the difference in correlation coefficients does exceed the .05 level of significance. The correlation between the sons' own perceptions and the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes was greater than that between the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life.

Statistics concerning the continuum of democratic- to- authoritarian. When the responses given by the interviewees were placed on the democratic-to-authoritarian continuum as determined by the interview judges, the higher the response score, the more democratic it was perceived. When the responses to the fifty directional items were totalled the following means were found. The highest mean, hence it would appear the most democratic, was the father's own response. The next highest was the mean for the father's perception of his son. The next highest mean was that of the sons' own responses. The lowest mean total was the sons' perception of father; please see Table III. By computing an Analysis of Variance⁴ of the totals of the directional perception totals it was found that more variance existed between the different perception totals than within the perception totals. The variance was significant at the .05 level.

To find what differences existed between the four perceptual replies of each set of fathers and sons, the Wilcoxon Sign-rank Test of Differences⁵ was used. This procedure employs the use of the differences in the responses given by the interviewees in each pair as coded on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum rather than using a

⁴Guilford, op. cit., pp. 257-83.

⁵Guilford, op. cit., pp. 251-52.

TABLE III

DIRECTIONAL ITEM TOTALS OF PERCEPTIONS ON THE
AUTHORITARIAN-TO-DEMOCRATIC CONTINUUM

	MEANS OF THE TOTALS*	STANDARD DEVIATION
Fathers' Own Perceptions	171.86	13.51
Fathers' Perceptions of Sons	170.17	13.49
Sons' Own Perceptions	166.81	12.62
Sons' Perceptions of Fathers	163.98	14.09

* The higher the total, the more democratic the response.

test of differences for the mean totals of all pairs. This procedure takes into consideration the extremes which may occur in two pairs, but which would be averaged out by each other if the difference totals were used. The numerical results of this test of differences are reported on Table IV. The results of this procedure were used to find whether or not hypotheses nine through fourteen were supported or not.

Hypothesis nine states that the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes and the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life will differ on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum. On the basis of the results of the Wilcoxon procedure this hypothesis is supported in that the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes were found to be more democratic at the .01 level.

Hypothesis ten states that the fathers' perceptions of their sons' family life attitudes and the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life will differ on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum. This hypothesis is not supported, since the differences were found to be not significant.

Hypothesis eleven states that the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life and the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes toward family life will differ on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum. This hypothesis is supported, as the results were significant

TABLE IV
TEST OF DIFFERENCES

Wilcoxon Sign-rank test of differences between the scores in the directional perceptual columns using a two-tailed test.

T.05 = 295
T.02 = 265
T.01 = 245

S.O. / S.P.F.	T = -260.5 significant at the .05 level.
S.O. / F.O.	T = 216.0 significant at the .01 level.
S.O. / F.P.S.	T = 357.5 not significant.
S.P.F. / F.O.	T = 197.5 significant at the .01 level.
S.P.F. / F.P.S.	T = 271.5 significant at the .05 level.
F.O. / F.P.S.	T = -310.5 not significant.

Abbreviations:

S.O. -- Sons' Own

S.P.F.-- Sons' Perceptions of Fathers.

F.O. -- Fathers' Own.

F.P.S.-- Fathers' Perceptions of Sons.

in that the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes were found to be more democratic at the .01 level.

Hypothesis twelve states that the fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes toward family life and the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes toward family life will differ on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum. This hypothesis is supported, as the results were significant in that the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes were found to be more democratic at the .05 level.

Hypothesis thirteen states that the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life and the sons' perceptions of their fathers' family life attitudes will differ on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum. This hypothesis is supported, as the results were significant in that the sons' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes were found to be more democratic at the .02 level.

Hypothesis fourteen states that the fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes toward family life and the fathers' perceptions of their own family life attitudes will differ on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum. This hypothesis is not supported, since the differences were found to be not significant.

Statistics regarding the full scale. The statistical procedure used with the full scale of seventy items in their

original state, i.e., the replies as given by the interviewees without the question of democratic-to-authoritarian continua being considered, was the Chi Square.⁶ Each of the seventy items was analyzed using a two by two Chi Square to see if significant differences existed among the answers given. The answers were judged to be either in "perfect agreement," which included the same response given + or - 1, or disagreement, which included differences greater than the "perfect agreement" range. In the comparison of the sons' own and fathers' perceptions of sons and the fathers' own and the sons' perceptions of fathers, only three of the seventy items were found to reach the .05 level and beyond; these were items twenty-five, thirty-six, and forty-two.

Item twenty-five concerns the source of the fathers' sex education; the level of difference here was .01. Item thirty-six regards what areas of marriage the father and son feel are most important for the son to discuss with his fiancée before marriage; the level of difference was .05. Item forty-two concerns whether or not the respondent feels it is all right for a son and his fiancée to engage in heavy petting; here the level of difference was .05.

When the sons' own and the sons' perceptions of fathers and fathers' own and fathers' perceptions of sons

⁶Guilford, op. cit., pp. 236-37.

were compared, the only item which proved significant again was item twenty-five. This was true also when the sons' own and fathers' own and the sons' perceptions of fathers and the fathers' perceptions of sons were compared. The largest number of significant differences was found when the sons' own and the sons' perceptions of fathers were compared with the sons' perceptions of fathers and the fathers' perceptions of sons. It would be expected that the number of significant differences to be found by chance using the Chi Square procedure would exceed twenty in number. Since seventy-five tests of significance exceeded the .05 level it would seem one could attach some importance to these findings. For these and other comparisons please see Table V.

An additional statistical procedure was used with the full scale of seventy items. The responses given to interview questions were compared for agreement with "perfect agreement" between the perceptions + or - 1 for each comparison totalled. These totals were then subjected to the Wilcoxon Sign-rank test of differences to find if significant differences existed between the total "perfect agreement" scores. Of the six possible perceptual combinations three were found to be significantly different and three were found to be not significant. These results are not identical with those found when the same statistical procedure was used with the total of the directional perception items on the

TABLE V

TEST OF DIFFERENCES***

CHI SQUARE OF NONDIRECTIONAL PERCEPTION ITEMS

The Chi Square procedure was used to find what significant differences existed among the responses given by the fathers and sons from each of two perceptual attitudes.

ITEM NO	SO/SPF FO/FPS	SO/FO SPF/FPS	SO/SPF SO/FO	FO/FPS SPF/FPS	FO/FPS SO/FO	SO/SPF SPF/FPS
1	0.70	.05	1.11	11.22**	.05	18.67**
2	.00	.45	1.47	4.02*	1.47	4.02*
3	1.93	.37	2.38	.01	.02	2.20
4	1.11	.00	2.31	3.54	.23	8.35**
5	.04	.03	.03	3.42	.14	2.76
6	.05	.22	4.01*	4.51*	4.81*	3.65
7	.36	.05	1.56	10.80**	.47	16.10**
8	1.11	1.31	.11	11.41**	.56	20.72**
9	1.11	.03	2.31	3.54	.23	8.35**
10	.17	1.44	.00	12.37**	.17	17.36**
11	.15	.02	2.21	3.36	3.44	2.09
12	.26	.10	2.40	1.41	4.14*	.48
13	.11	.21	1.18	1.03	1.98	.48
14	1.00	.22	.39	1.03	2.59	.00
15	1.75	1.11	.75	2.34	4.46*	.05
16	.51	.17	.00	2.00	.51	.02
17	3.29	.29	1.75	8.84**	.29	22.29**

*** Key to abbreviations on page 53.

TABLE V (continued)

ITEM NO	SO/SPF FO/FPS	SO/FO SPF/FPS	SO/SPF SO/FO	FO/FPS SPF/FPS	FO/FPS SO/FO	SO/SPF SPF/FPS
18	.17	1.27	.17	3.82	.00	2.38
19	.26	.02	1.20	1.41	2.52	.48
20	.15	.03	.13	3.36	.57	2.09
21	.17	.52	.17	5.90*	.00	3.43
22	2.49	.19	.19	1.51	1.44	.07
23	.41	.22	.38	.68	1.58	.03
24	.17	.02	3.86*	3.81	5.46*	2.38
25	12.60**	6.15*	11.55**	.02	.03	13.46**
26	.24	.62	1.17	.84	2.43	.19
27	3.54	.13	1.99	7.00**	.26	19.57**
28	.10	.00	.38	.53	.87	.17
29	.19	.44	.15	4.26*	.69	2.62
30	.37	.15	.00	3.24	.37	1.45
31	.00	.00	3.86*	4.02*	3.86*	4.02*
32	1.01	.12	1.01	6.57*	.00	12.60**
33	.04	.03	1.87	3.96*	2.42	3.20
34	1.47	.49	.79	3.36	.11	8.95**
35	.62	.10	.10	.37	.23	.03
36	.91	.10	2.92	.82	.60	3.39
37	1.02	.52	1.56	20.00**	.11	42.00**
38	2.04	.52	.00	2.13	2.04	.00
39	.04	.03	1.47	3.96*	1.97	3.20

TABLE V (continued)

ITEM NO	SO/SPF FO/FPS	SO/FO SPF/FPS	SO/SPF SO/FO	FO/FPS SPF/FPS	FO/FPS SO/FO	SO/SPF SPF/FPS
40	.05	1.14	.69	6.39*	.37	7.64**
41	.00	.17	.05	3.89*	1.10	1.17
42	.24	.10	.86	.84	1.98	.19
43	.04	.27	.14	3.96*	.33	3.20
44	.57	.26	.57	4.63*	.00	8.30**
45	.68	.00	1.29	1.80	.10	4.59*
46	.60	.38	1.93	.19	.38	1.46
47	.36	.08	.08	4.91*	.11	2.38
48	.68	1.94	1.52	.98	4.14*	.03
49	.96	.22	.96	1.65	.00	5.01*
50	2.88	.23	.10	.00	4.03*	2.69
51	.12	.02	2.02	2.07	3.09	1.20
52	.03	.02	1.96	1.26	2.43	.92
53	.70	.05	.05	3.89*	1.11	1.17
54	1.87	.60	4.45*	3.18	.60	9.52**
55	2.31	.03	9.72**	2.98	2.90	20.06**
56	1.25	.60	.66	1.06	.10	4.50*
57	.15	.10	3.45	4.75*	2.21	6.58*
58	.15	.41	2.92	4.75*	1.78	6.58*
59	.11	2.40	4.67*	1.34	6.11*	.69
60	1.97	.49	.11	1.27	1.18	.06
61	.79	2.57	.17	3.69	1.67	7.71**

TABLE V (continued)

ITEM NO	SO/SPF FO/FPS	SO/FO SPF/FPS	SO/SPF SO/FO	FO/FPS SPF/FPS	FO/FPS SO/FO	SO/SPF SPF/FPS
62	.00	.41	.41	4.02*	.41	4.02*
63	.03	1.67	.37	3.40	.62	4.09*
64	.11	.96	.17	10.02**	.52	12.82**
65	.47	.11	.27	2.49	.03	5.01*
66	3.11	1.18	4.91*	11.03**	.27	25.93**
67	1.14	.38	5.37*	7.87**	1.78	14.97**
68	.56	.06	.28	9.31**	.05	14.88**
69	.13	.91	.49	3.33	.12	4.73*
70	1.87	.02	4.45*	3.18	.60	9.52**

** = .01 level of significance.

* = .05 level of significance.

Abbreviations:

S.O. -- Sons' Own.

S.P.F.-- Sons' Perceptions of Fathers.

F.O. -- Fathers' Own.

F.P.S.-- Fathers' Perceptions of Sons.

democratic-to-authoritarian continuum. Those combinations found to be significant at the .01 level were the sons' own and the sons' perceptions of fathers and the sons' perceptions of fathers and the fathers' perceptions of sons. The fathers' own and the fathers' perceptions of sons were found to be significant at the .02 level. The other three perceptual combinations were found to be not significant; please see Table VI.

II. CLINICAL FINDINGS

The major clinical finding of the study was that the majority of fathers and sons had either never had the opportunity or never taken the opportunity to discuss explicitly the vital questions of family life attitudes. It seems particularly revealing that in thirty-two of the forty-two pairs of interviewees the interviewer received follow-up comments from either the father or the son. This major loading of follow-ups initiated by clients was received usually within one week of the conclusion of both interviews. These reactions uniformly were that the father and son had made an opportunity after the interviews to get together and to discuss both their own individual answers and the answers they had felt the other would make to the questions. The usual comment regarding these father-son conversations was, "That conversation was the longest and most fruitful conversation

TABLE VI
TEST OF DIFFERENCES

Wilcoxon Sign-rank test of differences between the total perfect agreement scores in the perceptual columns (seventy items)

T.05 = 279.4
T.02 = 261.7
T.01 = 232.4

S.O. / S.P.F.	T = -179.5	significant at the .01 level.
S.O. / F.O.	T = -438.5	not significant.
S.O. / F.P.S.	T = 286.5	not significant.
S.P.F. / F.O.	T = 323.5	not significant.
S.P.F. / F.P.S.	T = 186.0	significant at the .01 level.
F.O. / F.P.S.	T = 234.5	significant at the .02 level.

Abbreviations:

S.O. - Sons' Own.

S.P.F. - Sons' Perceptions of Fathers.

F.O. - Fathers' Own.

F.P.S. - Fathers' Perceptions of Sons.

we have ever had."

The interviews with the fathers took significantly longer than the interviews with the sons. In thirty-six of the forty-two pairs the fathers' interviews were at least one hour longer than the sons' interviews. In six of these cases the fathers' interviews exceeded their sons' interviews by two hours or more. By means of the Cumulative Binomial Probability Distribution⁷ these differences are found to be significant at the .01 level.

During the interviews with the fathers the interviewer observed an increase in interest on the part of the interviewed fathers when they were asked to respond to the questions as they felt their sons would respond. In some cases this increased interest shown on the part of the fathers was accompanied by an increase in gestures and expressions of doubt and frustration.

During the interviews with the sons eight of the sons interviewed expressed amazement that the interviewer had been able to persuade their fathers to answer "these question," the questions pertaining to various aspects of sex education and activity.

During interviews with both fathers and sons in twenty-three cases, when questions were asked pertaining to such

⁷Guilford, op. cit., pp. 248-49.

non-threatening items as who should be in charge of the family's financial matters, the responses were in terms of "the man" or "the woman" or "the husband" or "the wife." However, when the questions pertained to sexual activity either before or after marriage the responses were stated in terms of "the boy" or "the girl." These response differences were consistent throughout the course of the study. The interviewer did not tabulate the instances which occurred during the first nineteen interview pairs. During the first nineteen interview pairs these response differences did occur, but the interviewer did not attach importance to the occurrence until it was repeated several times. At this juncture the interviewer perceived the importance of the response differences and commenced a tabulation of such occurrences.

Another reaction which occurred during the interviews with seven sons and four fathers occurred when question forty-five in the interview guide, "In the case of premarital pregnancy, do you feel that either the unwed father or the unwed mother is more a moral failure than the other?" was asked. These eleven individuals expressed surprise at the term "unwed father" and reported to the interviewer that they had never heard the term or, evidently, considered the concept before. They were familiar with the term "unwed mother," however. In all cases the fathers and the sons

requested a report from the interviewer of how the entire sample responded to these questions.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

The study sample was drawn from fathers and their sons whose financial situation enabled the sons to attend a private university which has substantial tuition costs. The fathers and sons were from intact families who had not been exposed to problems inherent in cases of separation and divorce. To fulfill the purposes of the study a primary consideration was to determine what relationships exist among: (1) male college students' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life, (SO); (2) their fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes toward family life, (FO); (3) male college students' perceptions of their fathers' attitudes toward family life, (SPF); and (4) their fathers' perceptions of their sons' attitudes toward family life, (FPS). When reaching conclusions in a study a necessary caution must be observed that such conclusions relate to the sample studied and are not necessarily applicable to all comparable groups.

I. CONCLUSIONS BASED UPON STATISTICAL TREATMENT

When comparing the stated attitudes expressed in response to the interview questions several conclusions appear to be supported by these responses. The first major

conclusion is that the communication between fathers and their sons is less than is necessary for a realistic exchange of information and attitudes. For confirmation of this conclusion it should be noted that the responses given to questions three and four in the interview indicate that the sons feel closer to their mothers, not to their fathers. The responses to question ten show that the sons do not reveal a true understanding of how their fathers feel about their position in the world of work. In questions nineteen and twenty the fathers felt that the sons wanted an automobile upon high school graduation, while the sons' own responses and that of their fathers indicated that they felt sons should have a car when they enter college. Regarding paying for the car and expenses, the sons felt that they should pay for the cost of the car in addition to expenses, but the fathers felt that the sons would not be willing to pay for the car. In question twenty-nine the sons responded that there had been no change in the father-son relationship since they had entered college, yet they perceived that their fathers would react as they did react, i.e., that they were closer in their relationships since their sons started college. Perhaps the key to the matter of communication can be found in the responses to question thirty, which asks, "When you need extra money for personal reasons and ask your father for it, what is his usual reaction?" All stated

attitudes showed agreement that, although the fathers would usually give them the money, they would demand an explanation. A given explanation was not necessarily the actual reason for the need for additional money, but it would be one which the fathers would accept. Perhaps much of the communication between fathers and sons has been keyed to this particular level, i.e., to respond, not as you truly feel, but as your father would want you to react.

A second major conclusion which would appear to be supported by the responses given to the interview questions regards the double standard. This is especially evident in the responses given to questions fifty-seven and fifty-eight regarding whether or not the husband and the wife should have certain confidences which they should keep from their partner. When questioned regarding whether the husband should have certain confidences, which he keeps from his wife, the sons in their own stated attitudes tended to hedge with their responses in that they felt it depended upon the particular confidence. When questioned about whether or not the wife in the marriage should have certain confidences, which she keeps from her husband, the sons responded that no confidence should be kept from the husband. Other clinical evidence tended to support this conclusion, although the fathers and sons gave stated responses which denied their support of the double standard. These particular responses, questions fifty-seven

and fifty-eight, indicate that within this sample a double standard still exists.

A third conclusion which tends to be supported by the responses to the interview questions is that of a proposed relaxation of sexual restrictions after a couple has become engaged. In questions thirty-eight through forty-three the responses reveal that although restrictions still do seem to exist regarding sexual activity before engagement, the male considers these to be relaxed after the engagement takes place. The one exception was the sons' perceptions of fathers' family life attitudes.

When considering the results of the previous comparisons, please see Chapter IV, the environmental forces in such differences are difficult to assess. Considering the first hypothesis, in which the sons' perceptions of their own attitudes related more significantly to their perceptions of their fathers' attitudes than did the fathers' perceptions of their own attitudes and their perceptions of their sons' attitudes, perhaps more than one obstacle should be considered.

The apprehension of loss of love as an obstacle is apparently a greater psychological hazard for the father. The father may be more apprehensive of the rejection of the relationship than the son is, but his is conditional upon two assumptions: (a) that the father does not have greater tolerance for disagreement, and (b) that the son has an equal

tolerance for disagreement.

It would have to be admitted that a younger person could have less tolerance for disagreement, and, therefore, the hypothesis might have to be tested for difference in capacity for ambiguity. A contrary variable might be, however, that adolescents may at times be more flexible and less conservative than people at what is sometimes called the "change of life," where, again, threat and disillusionment may increase, and tolerance for ambiguity decrease. It would be impossible in this study to do more than recognize rather than attempt comparative weightings of these possible variables.

A mechanical factor which must be considered when comparing the correlations between the perceptions concerns rater perspective, i.e., when the same person makes two ratings, as opposed to when two different people make two ratings, the former are likely to be closer together on the average from the sheer mechanical fact that any given rater tends to use a particular pattern when using a rating scale. This does not occur in hypothesis number one, since both correlations being compared were made by the same person. In hypothesis two there are two correlations being compared, and in each correlation the comparison is between ratings made by two raters. Hypothesis three and four contain the possibility of rater contamination. The two correlations being

compared are a correlation made between the ratings of one individual and a correlation between ratings made by two different raters. This occurs in hypothesis eight also. It would seem no coincidence that in the case of these three hypotheses, hypothesis three, hypothesis four, and hypothesis eight, that the differences between the correlations contain the most significant differences between any sets of correlations. Hypothesis six which does not contain this possibility of contamination, since both sets of perceptions to be correlated are by different raters, yields as significant a difference between the two correlations as the three hypotheses which contain this possibility of contamination. Therefore, this possibility of contamination may not jeopardize the results, but, nevertheless, it should be borne in mind as a possible influence.

In considering the hierarchy of the correlations between the perceptual attitudes of the fathers and their sons, some interesting comparisons arise. The highest correlation is between the sons' own perceptions and the sons' perceptions of their fathers; the second highest is the correlation between the fathers' own and the fathers' perceptions of their sons. These higher correlations could be due to rater contamination, discussed above, since both ratings were made by the same person. However, when considering the other four correlations this possibility of

contamination is not found, since they correlate the perceptions of two different individuals. The third highest correlation in this hierarchy is that of the sons' perceptions of their fathers and the fathers' own perceptions. The next highest correlation is between the sons' own perceptions and the fathers' own perceptions. Next highest and of significant difference from its complementary correlation is that of the sons' own perceptions and the fathers' perceptions of their sons. The lowest correlation is that of the sons' perceptions of their fathers and the fathers' perceptions of their sons; this correlation being far below any significant level. It would seem that when comparing these perceptions one could come to a tentative conclusion that the sons perceive their fathers' family life attitudes with greater accuracy than do the fathers perceive their sons' family life attitudes.

Another interesting finding is that the sons' own perceptions and the fathers' own perceptions lie in the middle ground of correlational significance, whereas how they perceive each other's family life attitudes lies at a very low level of correlational significance. In effect, it would seem that their own attitudes toward family life are much closer than how they perceive each other. The implications for communication between the fathers and the sons are evident by this correlational comparison as well as in the

clinical observation. The implication would seem to be that the fathers' and sons' own attitudes are much closer and hence a factor of cultural drift between the generations appears to be less than each generation assumes it is.

A caution regarding means should be noted here. If an investigator were to stop his statistical procedures with the raw data which were available in this study concerning the total means on the authoritarian-to-democratic continuum, he might conclude from the hierarchy of total means, i.e., fathers' own highest, fathers' perceptions of sons, sons' own, and sons' perceptions of fathers, that the fathers' perceptions were more democratic than either of the perceptions of their sons. However, by carrying the statistical procedures one step further, one may find the fallacy from drawing conclusions simply from total means. In this study when the statistical procedures were carried the one step further, and the perceptions were compared pair by pair, item by item, different conclusions could be reached. In this case, using the second statistical procedure, it was found that the sons' own perceptions were significantly more democratic than the fathers' own.

It is interesting to note that the relationships between fathers and sons, in this sample, bear a direct relationship to the mothers. When the census information was compared with the responses given by both fathers and

sons, the highest relationships were not with such factors as differences in ages between fathers and sons, the educational background of the fathers, the occupational classification of the fathers, but with such items as how active the mothers were in extra-family activities or whether or not they had been employed after marriage. Since these significant comparisons exceeded those which could be expected by chance, some importance could well be attached to their occurrence.

From the above relationships it would seem that the democratic actions of the fathers toward the mothers related significantly to the sons' attitudes toward family life. This would seem to confirm, for this sample, that family life attitudes may be learned by example and also by direct instruction.

One variable which proved insignificant in the results of this study, but which prior to the study was considered as a possible major variable, was whether or not the families in the study were nuclear or non-nuclear in residence. The unimportance of this variable could be seen when items forty-six and forty-seven of the census information were correlated with the democratic-to-authoritarian continuum and were found to be insignificant.

The findings of this study confirm those found in the study done by Aldous¹ which tested the hypothesis of Talcott

¹Aldous, op. cit., pp. 43-44.

Parsons, that youths perceive their fathers as primarily responsible for their discipline and supervision. In the present study the fathers were not perceived by their sons as primarily responsible for discipline and supervision. The discipline function had been most often carried out by both parents, and both fathers and sons perceived this function as one for both parents.

When the sons' and fathers' responses were compared, on a five point scale, it was found that the correlations between sons' knowledge of case history information regarding the family and the relationship between perceptions of fathers and sons were insignificant. It was possible for the son to have a very competent knowledge of the case history information of the family and still not have a very competent perception of how his father would respond to questions regarding family life attitudes. The correlation between the sons' knowledge of the case history information regarding the family and the sons' perceptions of the fathers' attitudes resulted in a significant negative correlation as did the correlation between the sons' knowledge of the case history information regarding the family and the fathers' perception of the son's attitudes toward family life. Hence one could conclude that for the sample the more the son knew about the family, the less each of the participants knew of the other's attitudes toward family life. Such relationship comparisons

would seem to suggest that communication between fathers and sons in this sample tends to be on a very superficial plane regarding preparation for family life.

II. CONCLUSIONS BASED UPON CLINICAL EVIDENCE

There was a high incidence in this sample of responses from participants who confessed prior lack of open lines of communication between the father and the son regarding family life attitudes. This would seem to suggest the possibility that such interviews do have counseling and therapeutic values. The assumption that open channels of communication on such topics exist between the generations in a modern American family does not hold in this sample.

The extended time which the interviews with the fathers in the sample took was primarily consumed with explanations by the father of his relationship with his son. This time use also included explanations or rationalizations by the father to explain his lack of knowledge regarding his sons' attitudes toward family life.

The fathers did not appear to be resentful of clinical intrusion into their personal lives. They tended to express appreciation for the interest which the interviewer showed toward their attitudes and opinions regarding family life. These expressions fell mainly into the area of gratitude for the fact that someone was interested in their participation

in the rearing of their sons. It would seem to suggest that, although fathers have been described as elusive for research purposes, with proper approach they are not only not elusive but very cooperative subjects for research. They appreciated being chosen as subjects for research. It could be said that fathers are elusive only in a metaphorical sense, because they are not located at home during the working hours. In any literal sense of trying to escape being helpful they are not. The study seems to have revealed instead a research bias against the inconvenience of using fathers.

The incidence during the interviews in this study of fathers and sons using different responses for non-threatening items, as opposed to key questions about sexual activity, suggests an attitudinal difference on their part. It would seem questions of a non-threatening nature elicit responses which describe mature roles, i.e., the terms used were "man," "woman," "husband," and "wife." But sexual questions of a threatening nature seem to elicit responses which are applied to roles of immature individuals, i.e., "boy" or "girl" were the terms then selected. Such responses indicate a regressive or protective factor might be involved frequently in the culture, which prompts the fathers to think of their sons as mature in some areas of family life but immature in others. It would be impossible in this study to do more than recognize such differences rather than attempt to evaluate their

comparative meanings.

The reactions during interviews regarding the use of the term "unwed father" tend to indicate that in this sample the double standard would still seem to exist. In each case where surprise was expressed regarding the term, the interviewee was well acquainted with the complementary term and concept of "unwed mother." It would appear that, although they did not overtly express a belief in a double standard, such a reaction on their part might indicate a residual acceptance of the double standard. This is a surmise on the part of the investigator and would demand additional research to verify or disprove. However, at the least it confirms that cultural norms of language do reflect such a dichotomy.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was designed to use a structured interview technique to investigate the perceptions of family life attitudes of college male students and their fathers and to ascertain what possible differences and similarities might exist in these perceptions. Each of the members of the selected sample were interviewed individually and were asked to respond to interview questions designed to elicit perceptions of family life attitudes. After they had responded by stating their own perceptions of their own family life attitudes they were asked to respond as they felt the other member of the pair would respond. The interview responses were coded and subjected to statistical treatment, and the clinical information gained during the interviews was analyzed for possible implications. The following are the conclusions drawn as a result of this study.

I. CONCLUSIONS

There is a lack of effective communication between fathers and their sons in the entire area of family life attitudes. Such a lack of communication in this basic area would seem of greatest importance to the individuals involved and to those who must deal with these individuals.

College male students seem to understand their fathers better than their fathers understand them.

The fathers' and sons' own perceptions of family life attitudes are closer in proximity to each other than either member of the pair perceives them to be.

The fathers as a group are interested in what their sons' attitudes toward family life are, but unfortunately they do not seem to be able to discuss them adequately with their sons.

Both fathers and sons seem to lack information regarding the sources of the sex information of each other. This would seem to epitomize an additional lack of communication.

The double standard in areas of morality seems to exist still. There is a difference in the behavior of males and females, as perceived by this male sample.

The act of becoming engaged causes a change in attitudes toward sexual restrictions for both the son and the father. This trend is toward more permissive behavior.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Further research should be instigated using the interview technique in this same field of perception of family life attitudes using other samples. The findings and conclusions of this study were based upon one segment of a university population, and broader work is necessary to

confirm or contradict these conclusions.

2. Additional research should be carried on among fathers, since research reviewed in initiating this study revealed an assumption of elusiveness on the part of the fathers for research purposes which did not prove out in this study. Their assistance in research would seem both necessary and feasible, since an informed and appropriately scheduled approach does meet with surprising positive response.

3. The interview guide developed for this study or some comparable instrument can be used systematically as a group therapy stimulus in dealing with fathers and sons. Further work to explore its usefulness will be necessary, but on the basis of the responses of the subjects of this study the use of such an instrument would seem appropriate for more than one purpose.

4. The use of this interview guide or some comparable instrument could be a point of departure to encourage greater quantity and quality of communication between fathers and sons.

5. Additional research should be instituted to investigate the continued existence of the double standard and its effect upon family life. More unbiased terminology should be developed in this area concurrently.

6. More data are needed on the extent of relaxation

of sexual restrictions following engagement, and particularly the effect of relaxation of restrictions upon marriage and family life.

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APPENDIX A.

CASE # _____

INTERVIEW GUIDE - SON

CENSUS INFORMATION

1. AGES:

Your age: Birthplace:

Your father's age: ? Birthplace:

Your mother's age: ? Birthplace:

2. GRANDPARENTS:

Your father's parents:

Father: Living Deceased Birthplace: ?

Present residence:

Mother: Living Deceased Birthplace: ?

Present residence:

Your mother's parents:

Father: Living Deceased Birthplace: ?

Present residence:

Mother: Living Deceased Birthplace: ?

Present residence:

3. SIBLINGS:

You: Older brother: Younger brothers:

Older sisters: Younger sisters:

Your father: Older brothers: Younger brothers:

Older sisters: Younger sisters:

Your mother: Older brothers: Younger brothers:

Older sisters: Younger sisters:

4. EDUCATION:

You: Year in college: Major:

Your father: Highest grade attempted:

Diplomas received: Elem. H.S. J.C. B.A.

M.A. Dr. Other:

Your mother: Highest grade attempted:

Diplomas received: Elem. H.S. J. C. B.A.

M.A. Dr. Other:

Your grandparents:

Father's father:

Highest grade attempted:

Diplomas received: Elem. H.S. J.C. B.A.

M.A. Dr. Other:

Father's mother:

Highest grade attempted:

Diplomas received: Elem. H.S. J.C. B.A.

M.A. Dr. Other:

Mother's father:

Highest grade attempted:

Diplomas received: Elem. H.S. J. C. B.A.

M.A. Dr. Other:

Mother's mother:

Highest grade attempted:

Diplomas received: Elem. H.S. J.C. B.A.

M.A. Dr. Other:

5. OCCUPATIONS:

Your father's parents:

Father's occupation:

Mother's occupation: (before marriage)

(after marriage)

Full-time

Part-time

Your mother's parents:

Father's occupation:

Mother's occupation: (before marriage)

(after marriage)

Full-time

Part-time

Your parents:

Father occupation:

Is this the occupation for which he originally

prepared? Yes no If not, for what

occupation(s) did he originally prepare?

Mother's occupation: (before marriage)

(after marriage)

Full-time

Part-time

Present working? yes no

Full-time

Part-time

6. EXTRAFAMILY ACTIVITIES:

Your father:

To what orgs. does he belong? Meet how often?

His attendance?

Civic:

Church:

Professional/vocational:

Religious preference:

Attendance:

Your mother:

To what orgs. does she belong? Meet how often?

Her attendance?

Civic:

Church:

Professional/vocational:

Religious preference:

Attendance:

Your own:

To what orgs. do you belong? Meet how often?

Your attendance?

Religious preference:

Attendance:

7. ENGAGEMENT AND MARRIAGE:

How long had your father known your mother before they were engaged?

How long were they engaged before they were married?

Father's age at marriage?

Mother's?

Marriage ceremony: Civil ceremony religious ceremony

8. NUCLEAR OR NON-NUCLEAR RESIDENCE FAMILY:

A. Where do most of your father's relatives live?

1. In the same neighborhood. 2. In the same town.

3. In the same general section of the state as

your parents. 4. In the same state. 5. In the same region of the country. 6. Scattered around the country. 7. Out of the country. 8. He has no living relatives. 9. Other: 10. Don't know.

B. Where do most of your mother's relatives live?

1. In the same neighborhood. 2. In the same town. 3. In the same general section of the state as your parents. 4. In the same state. 5. In the same region of the country. 6. Scattered around the country. 7. Out of the country. 8. She has no living relatives. 9. Other: 10. Don't know.

CASE # _____

S/FPS

I. INTRA-FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS:

In general, how well does your father seem to get along with your mother's parents?

1. Very well. 2. Well. 3. It depends. 4. Poorly.
5. Very poorly. 6. ? 7. Other:

In general, how well does your father seem to get along with his parents?

1. Very well. 2. Well. 3. It depends. 4. Poorly.
5. Very poorly. 6. ? 7. Other:

In general, how well does your mother seem to get along with your father's parents?

1. Very well. 2. Well. 3. It depends. 4. Poorly.
5. Very poorly. 6. ? 7. Other:

In general, how well does your mother seem to get along with her own parents?

1. Very well. 2. Well. 3. It depends. 4. Poorly.
5. Very poorly. 6. ? 7. Other:

1. Whom were you named after?

1. Father. 2. Fraternal grandfather. 3. Fraternal relative.
4. No one. 5. Maternal relative.
6. Maternal grandfather. 7. Other:

2. Whom do people say you most resemble?

1. Father. 2. Grandfather. 3. No one especially
4. Grandmother. 5. Mother. 6. Other:

3. Whom do you admire most in your family or among your relatives:

1. Father. 2. Brother. 3. Grandfather. 4. Uncle.
5. No one. 6. Aunt. 7. Grandmother. 8. Sister.
9. Mother. 10. ? 11. Other:

4. To whom do you feel closest in your family or among your relatives?

1. Father. 2. Brother. 3. Grandfather. 4. Uncle.
5. No one. 6. Aunt. 7. Grandmother. 8. Sister.
9. Mother. 10. ? 11. Others:

5. When there are major problems facing the family,
(2) how often does your father discuss them with you?

1. Never. 2. Seldom. 3. As often as not.
4. Usually. 5. Always. 6. Other:

6. When requiring you to do something, how often does
(3) your father explain the reason for the task?

1. Never. 2. Seldom. 3. As often as not.
4. Usually. 5. Always. 6. Other:

7. When you are living at home, how often are you
(4) and your father home together?

1. Quite a bit. 2. Usually some. 3. It depends.
4. Usually very little. 5. Very little. 6. Other:

8. Where are your father's evenings usually spent?

1. At home. 2. At home a majority of nights.
3. It depends. 4. Usually away from home.
5. Away from home. 6. Other:

9. Who is the main source of authority regarding most
(5) matters in the family?

1. Almost always my father. 2. Generally my
father. 3. Shared authority. 4. Generally my
mother. 5. Almost always my mother. 6. Other:

10. What do you think your father's general feelings
about his work are?

1. Likes it very much. 2. Likes it. 3. Noncom-
mittal, neither likes nor dislikes it. 4. Dislikes
it. 5. Dislikes it very much. 6. Other:

How well would you say you get along with your
brother(s)?

1. Very well. 2. Well. 3. It depends. 4. Poorly.
5. Very poorly. 6. Other:

How well would you say you get along with your sister(s)?

1. Very well. 2. Well. 3. It depends. 4. Poorly.
5. Very poorly. 6. Other:

11. When the family is contemplating a major purchase,
(6) such as a new television set, who would have the most say in the decision?

1. Father, mostly. 2. Father, a little more.
3. Parents would have equal say. 4. Mother, a little more. 5. Mother, mostly. 6. Other:

12. As you were growing up, what was the predominant
(7) type of discipline used by your parents?

1. Punishments and threats. 2. Promises and rewards.
3. Permission and prohibition. 4. Physical restraint. 5. Limiting of space and tools. 6. Direct appeal. 7. Proximity and touch control. 8. Gestures of disapproval. 9. Planned ignoring. 10. Other:

Do you feel that parent control is equally applied to all members of the family?

1. Most of the time. 2. To a major extent. 3. It depends. 4. Seldom. 5. Hardly ever. 6. Other:

Whom do you feel your parents control more?

1. My older brother(s). 2. My older sister(s).
3. Me. 4. My younger sister(s). 5. My younger brother(s). 6. Other:

Which parent do you feel treats the members of the family more equally?

1. My father. 2. Generally my father. 3. It depends.
4. Generally my mother. 5. My mother. 6. Other:

13. Generally which parent does the actual disciplining?
(8) 1. My father. 2. Generally my father. 3. It depends. 4. Generally my mother. 5. My mother. 6. Other:

Are there any comments or recommendations you would like to make about these last items?

II. FATHER-SON RELATIONSHIPS:

14. In terms of choosing an occupation, who do you think has had the most influence upon your decision?
1. My father. 2. My mother. 3. My siblings. 4. My friends. 5. One of my teachers. 6. My counselor. 7. Someone in the profession. 8. Other:
15. In deciding upon your vocational choice, did you or
(9) do you discuss various possibilities with your father?
1. A great deal. 2. Quite a bit. 3. Some. 4. Very little. 5. Not at all. 6. Other.
16. How does your father feel about your working during the summer months?
1. He expects it. 2. He encourages it. 3. It depends. 4. He discourages it. 5. He forbids it. 6. Other:
17. If answered 1, 2, or 3: What should be done with the money earned?
1. Save all. 2. Save major part. 3. Save half. 4. Save some. 5. Save none. 6. Other:
18. How much of the expenses of college should be borne by the parents and by the son?
1. Son all. 2. Son major part - parents part. 3. Equal contributions. 4. Parents major part - son part. 5. Parents all. 6. Other:

19. At what age, if at all, should a boy have his own
(10) car?

1. When he is on his own permanently. 2. When he graduates from college. 3. When he is well established in college. 4. When he enters college. 5. When he graduates from high school. 6. During high school. 7. Other:

20. If you believe he should have a car before he is on
(11) his own, to what extent should he pay for car and expenses?

1. Cost of car and all expenses. 2. Earn all expenses and insurance. 3. Earn part of expenses. 4. Pay only insurance. 5. Not necessary to pay any. 6. Other:

21. At what age should a son be permitted to begin
(12) dating?

1. 17-19. 2. 14-16. 3. 11-13. 4. 8-10. 5. Under 8. 6. Other:

22. Should a son disagree with his father if he feels
(13) his ideas are right?

1. Absolutely not. 2. Very seldom. 3. It depends. 4. Occasionally. 5. Absolutely yes. 6. Other:

23. What would you do if your father strongly objected
(14) to your choice of friends?

1. Give them up. 2. See them occasionally. 3. It depends. 4. See them in spite of his objections. 5. Ignore him and choose my own friends. 6. Other:

24. Where do you feel the principle source of informa-
tion about sex for a son should be?

1. His father. 2. His mother. 3. His brother(s). 4. His friends. 5. Books. 6. His doctor. 7. His church. 8. His school. 9. Other:
10. Combination, specify which and give priority:

1.____2.____3.____4.____5.____6.____7.____

25. What was the principle source for your father's/son's sex education?
1. His father. 2. His mother. 3. His brother(s).
4. Friends. 5. Books. 6. His doctor. 7. His church. 8. School. 9. Other:
10. Combination, specify which and give priority:
1.____2.____3.____4.____5.____6.____7.____
26. What was the principle source for your sex information?
1. Father. 2. Mother. 3. Brother(s). 4. Friends.
5. Books. 6. Doctor. 7. Church. 8. School. 9. Other:
10. Combination, specify which and give priority:
1.____2.____3.____4.____5.____6.____7.____
27. What do you consider the amount of discipline a
(15) twelve-year-old son usually needs?
1. A great deal. 2. Some. 3. It depends. 4. Very little. 5. None. 6. Other:
28. What do you consider the best way for a father to
(16) discipline a son, who has really violated a family rule, if the son is twelve years old?
1. Punishments and threats. 2. Promises and rewards.
3. Permission and prohibition. 4. Physical restraint.
5. Limiting of space and tools. 6. Direct appeal.
7. Proximity and touch control. 8. Gestures of disapproval. 9. Planned ignoring. 10. Other:
29. Since you have started to college, do you feel
closer to or more distant from your father than you did before?
1. Very much closer. 2. Generally closer. 3. No change. 4. Generally more distant. 5. Much more distant. 6. Other:
30. When you need extra money for personal reasons and
(17) ask your father for it, what is his usual reaction?
1. Never gives me extra money. 2. Gives it to me sometimes. 3. It depends. 4. Gives it to me, but wants an explanation. 5. Gives it to me and doesn't demand an explanation. 6. Other:

31. What type of sex information, if any, should a son
(18) have before he reaches high school?

1. Completely general. 2. General, mainly. 3. It depends. 4. Somewhat specific. 5. Specific.
6. Other:

32. Before entering college?
(19)

1. Completely general. 2. General, mainly. 3. It depends. 4. Somewhat specific. 5. Specific.
6. Other:

Are there any comments or recommendations you would like to make about these last items?

III. COURTSHIP AND ENGAGEMENT:

33. After you are engaged, do you feel that you and
(20) your fiancée should have premarital counseling from a private, religious, legal, financial, or medical counselor?

1. Yes, absolutely. 2. Yes, generally. 3. It depends. 4. No, generally. 5. No, absolutely.
6. Other:

Priority: 1. ___ 2. ___ 3. ___ 4. ___ 5. ___

What type of advisement do you feel you and your fiancée would actually take time to get prior to marriage?

1. Private. 2. Religious. 3. Legal. 4. Financial.
5. Medical.

34. Do you feel that your parents should express their
(21) opinions of the girl you have chosen to marry?

1. Yes absolutely. 2. Yes, generally. 3. It depends. 4. No, generally. 5. No, it's not their concern. 6. Other:

35. What would you do if your parents objected strongly
(22) to the girl you have chosen to marry?

1. Decide my parents know best and break the engagement. 2. Listen to their objections and consider them strongly. 3. It depends. 4. Try to talk to them to convince them they are wrong. 5. Go ahead and marry her. 6. Other:

36. After you are engaged, what areas of marriage do you feel are most important to discuss with your fiancée before marriage?

1. The family background of each partner. 2. The economic side of marriage. 3. Where you plan to live. 4. The religious side of marriage. 5. Sexual adjustment. 6. The plans for the timing for bearing children. 7. The planning for size of family. 8. Other:

Priority: 1.____2.____3.____4.____5.____6.____7.____

37. (23) What type of sex information is essential for a son before he is married?

1. Completely general. 2. General, mainly. 3. It depends. 4. Somewhat specific. 5. Specific. 6. Other:

If you are going with a girl, but are not engaged, do you feel it is all right to engage in:

- | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38. (24) Light petting? | D | d | ? | a | A | |
| 39. (25) Heavy petting? | D | d | ? | a | A | |
| 40. (26) Sexual intercourse? | D | d | ? | a | A | |

After you are engaged to a girl do you feel it is all right to engage in:

- | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41. (27) Light petting? | D | d | ? | a | A | |
| 42. (28) Heavy petting? | D | d | ? | a | A | |
| 43. (29) Sexual intercourse? | D | d | ? | a | A | |

44. (30) If you are going with a girl, do you feel that there should be discussions about limiting premarital sexual experience?
1. Not necessary at all. 2. Generally not necessary.
3. It depends. 4. Generally. 5. Absolutely. 6. Other:
45. (31) In the case of premarital pregnancy, do you feel that either the unwed father or the unwed mother is more of a moral failure than the other?
1. The mother. 2. The mother a little more.
3. Equally. 4. The father a little more. 5. The father. 6. Neither. 7. Other:
46. (32) When you are going with a girl, who should be responsible for the limits to which petting goes?
1. The woman, always. 2. The woman, generally.
3. The responsibility should be shared. 4. The man, generally. 5. The man, always. 6. Other:
47. (33) Do you think that if an unmarried couple are going to have premarital sexual relations they should use contraceptives?
1. Agree strongly. 2. Agree. 3. It depends.
4. Disagree. 5. Disagree strongly. 6. Other:
48. (34) If answered 1, 2, or 3: Who do you think should provide these if they are to be used?
1. The woman. 2. The woman, generally. 3. Not sure.
4. The man, generally. 5. The man. 6. Other:
49. If an 18-year-old son knows about the use of contraceptives, do you feel this will make him more liable to have premarital sexual relations?
1. Yes. 2. Yes, generally. 3. Not sure. 4. No, generally. 5. No. 6. Other:
50. Where do you feel the principle source of knowledge about the use of contraceptives should be?
1. His father. 2. His mother. 3. His brother(s).
4. His friends. 5. Books. 6. His doctor. 7. His

church. 8. His school. 9. Other:
 10. Combination, specify and give priority:
 1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____

51. If an 18-year-old son is instructed in the use of contraceptives, do you feel this will make him more liable to have premarital sexual relations?

1. Yes. 2. Yes, generally. 3. Not sure. 4. No, generally. 5. No. 6. Other:

52. Where do you feel the principle source for the instruction in the use of contraceptives should be?

1. His father. 2. His mother. 3. His brother(s).
 4. His friends. 5. Books. 6. His doctor. 7. His church. 8. His school. 9. Other:
 10. Combination, specify which and give priority:
 1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____

Are there any comments or recommendations you would like to make about these last items?

IV. MARRIAGE:

53. At what age do you feel you will be ready to get married?
 (35)

1. 34 and above. 2. 30-33. 3. 26-29. 4. 22-25.
 5. 18-21. 6. Other:

54. Do you feel that it is best for marriage if there are clearly defined understandings of who makes the final decisions on the major problems facing the family?

1. Yes. 2. Generally there should be some lines of authority. 3. It depends. 4. Generally such decisions should be made as they come up. 5. No.
 6. Other:

55. After marriage the responsibility for handling money, paying the bills, and budgeting should be whose?
 (37)

1. The man. 2. The man, generally. 3. Both.
 4. The woman, generally. 5. The woman. 6. Other:

56. After you are married do you feel your wife should
(38) work?

1. No. 2. Not unless absolutely necessary. 3. It depends. 4. Yes, until the children come. 5. Yes.
6. Other:

57. Is it a healthy situation if after marriage the
(39) husband has certain confidences which he keeps from his wife?

1. Yes. 2. Generally, it depends upon the type of confidences. 3. It depends. 4. Generally a man should not keep things from his wife. 5. No.
6. Other:

58. Is it a healthy situation if after marriage the wife
(40) has certain confidences which she keeps from her husband?

1. Yes. 2. Generally, it depends upon the type of confidences. 3. It depends. 4. Generally a wife should not keep things from her husband. 5. No.
6. Other:

59. Whose responsibility is it for preventing the
(41) conception of children when the couple has decided they are not ready for parenthood, they cannot afford more children, or such conception might endanger the health of the wife?

1. The wife. 2. Mainly, the wife. 3. Both partners. 4. Mainly, the husband. 5. The husband.
6. Other:

60. To what extent should a husband help his wife with
(42) the work around the house if they have small children?

1. None. 2. Only the major repairs, etc. 3. It depends. 4. Some. 5. As much as he can. 6. Other:

61. How many children do you feel you would like to have?
(42)

- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Other:

If you had your preference, how many children of each sex would you prefer?

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62. (43) Boys: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8. Other: ?
63. Girls: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8. Other: ?
64. (44) At what age do you feel you will be ready to become a father?
1. 34 and above. 2. 30-33. 3. 26-29. 4. 22-25.
5. 18-21. 6. Other:
65. (45) After you are married if you have an offer for a desired promotion which would take you to another part of the country, what part should your parents play in your final decision to accept or reject the offer?
1. A major part. 2. Some. 3. It depends. 4. Very little. 5. None. 6. Other:
66. (46) What part should your wife play in such a decision?
1. None. 2. Very little. 3. It depends. 4. Some. 5. A major part. 6. Other:
67. (47) What part should your children play in such a decision?
1. None. 2. Very little. 3. It depends. 4. Some. 5. A major part. 6. Other:
68. (48) If your marriage proved infertile and if your physician recommended it as the only possibility, what would be your reaction to adopting a child?
1. No, absolutely. 2. No, generally. 3. It depends. 4. Yes, generally. 5. Yes, absolutely. 6. Other:
69. (49) What is your philosophy about raising a son?
1. Very controlled. 2. Controlled. 3. It depends. 4. Permissive. 5. Very permissive. 6. Other:
70. (50) Who do you feel should be responsible for the disciplining in the family?
1. The father. 2. Mainly, the father. 3. Both parents. 4. Mainly, the mother. 5. The mother. 6. Other:
- Are there any comments or recommendations you would like to make about these last items?

CASE # _____

INTERVIEW GUIDE - FATHER

CENSUS INFORMATION

1. AGES:

Your son's age: Birthplace:

Your age: Birthplace:

Your wife's age: Birthplace:

2. PARENTS:

Father: Living Deceased Birthplace: ?

Present residence: ?

Mother: Living Deceased Birthplace: ?

Present residence: ?

WIFE'S PARENTS:

Father: Living Deceased Birthplace: ?

Present residence:

Mother: Living Deceased Birthplace: ?

Present residence:

3. SIBLINGS:

Your son: Older brothers: Younger brothers

Older sisters: Younger sisters:

You: Older brothers: Younger brothers:

Older sisters: Younger sisters:

Your wife: Older brothers: Younger brothers:

Older sisters: Younger sisters:

4. EDUCATION:

Your son: Year in college: Major:

You: Highest grade attempted:

Diplomas received: Elem. H.S. J.C. B.A.

M.A. Dr. Other:

Your wife: Highest grade attempted:

Diplomas received: Elem. H.S. J.C. B.A.

M.A. Dr. Other:

Your parents:

Father: Highest grade attempted:

Diplomas received: Elem. H.S. J.C. B.A.

M.A. Dr. Other:

Mother: Highest grade attempted:

Diplomas received: Elem. H.S. J.C. B.A.

M.A. Dr. Other:

Your wife's parents:

Father: Highest grade attempted:

Diplomas received: Elem. H.S. J.C. B.A.

M.A. Dr. Other:

Mother: Highest grade attempted:

Diplomas received: Elem. H.S. J.C. B.A.

M.A. Dr. Other:

5. OCCUPATIONS:

Your parents:

Father's occupation:

Mother's occupation: (before marriage)

(after marriage)

Full-time

Part-time

Your wife's parents:

Father's occupation:

Mother's occupation: (before marriage)

(after marriage)

Full-time

Part-time

Your occupation:

Is this the occupation for which you originally prepared? yes no If not, for what occupation(s) did you originally prepare?

Your wife's occupation: (before marriage)

(after marriage)

Full-time

Part-time

Presently working? yes no

Full-time

Part-time

Interviewer's rating of estimated family income:

_____ Below \$7,000 yearly. _____ Above \$7,000 yearly.

6. EXTRA-ACTIVITIES:

Your own:

To what orgs. do you belong? Meet how often?

Your attendance?

Civic

Professional/vocational

Church

Religious preference:

Attendance:

Your wife:

To what orgs. does she belong? Meet how often?

Her attendance?

Civic

Church

Professional/vocational

Religious preference:

Attendance:

Your son:

To what orgs. does he belong? Meet how often?

His attendance?

Religious preference:

Attendance:

7. ENGAGEMENT AND MARRIAGE:

How long had you known your wife before you became engaged?

How long were you engaged before you were married?

Your age at marriage? Wife's?

Marriage ceremony: civil ceremony religious ceremony

8. NUCLEAR OR NON-NUCLEAR RESIDENCE FAMILY:

A. Where do most of your relatives live?

1. In the same neighborhood. 2. In the same town.

3. In the same general section of the state as you do.

4. In the same state. 5. In the same region of the country. 6. Scattered around the country. 7. Out of the country. 8. Have no living relatives. 9. Other:

B. Where do most of your wife's relatives live?

1. In the same neighborhood. 2. In the same town.
3. In the same general section of the state as you do.
4. In the same state. 5. In the same region of the country. 6. Scattered around the country. 7. Out of the country. 8. Have no living relatives. 9. Other:

CASE # _____

F/SPF

I. INTRA-FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS:

In general, how well do you feel you get along with your wife's parents?

1. Very well. 2. Well. 3. It depends. 4. Poorly.
5. Very poorly. 6. ? 7. Other:

In general, how well do you feel you get along with your own parents?

1. Very well. 2. Well. 3. It depends. 4. Poorly.
5. Very poorly. 6. ? 7. Other:

In general, how well do you feel your wife gets along with your parents?

1. Very well. 2. Well. 3. It depends. 4. Poorly.
5. Very poorly. 6. ? 7. Other:

In general, how well do you feel your wife gets along with her own parents?

1. Very well. 2. Well. 3. It depends. 4. Poorly.
5. Very poorly. 6. ? 7. Other:

1. Whom was your son named after?

1. Me. 2. My father. 3. One of my relatives.
4. No one. 5. One of my wife's relatives. 6. My wife's father. 7. Other:

2. Whom do people say your son most resembles?

1. Me. 2. His grandfather. 3. No one especially.
4. His grandmother. 5. His mother. 6. Other:

3. Whom do you feel your son most admires in your family or among your relatives?

1. Me. 2. His brother. 3. His grandfather.
4. His uncle. 5. No one. 6. His aunt. 7. His grandmother. 8. His sister. 9. His mother.
10. ? 11. Other:

4. To whom do you feel your son feels closest to in (1) your family or among your relatives?

1. Me. 2. His brother. 3. His grandfather.
4. His uncle. 5. No one. 6. His aunt. 7. His grandmother. 8. His sister. 9. His mother.
10. Other:

5. When there are major problems facing your family,
(2) how often do you discuss them with your son?

1. Never. 2. Seldom. 3. As often as not.
4. Usually. 5. Always. 6. Other:

6. When requiring your son to do something, how
(3) often do you explain the reason for the task?

1. Never. 2. Seldom. 3. As often as not.
4. Usually. 5. Always. 6. Other:

7. When your son is living at home, how often are you
(4) and he home together?

1. Quite a bit. 2. Usually some. 3. It depends.
4. Usually very little. 5. Very little. 6. Other:

8. Where are your evenings usually spent?

1. At home. 2. At home a majority of nights. 3. It depends.
4. Usually away from home. 5. Away from home. 6. Other:

9. Who is the main source of authority regarding most
(5) matters in your family?

1. Almost always I am. 2. Generally I am. 3. Shared authority.
4. Generally my wife. 5. Almost always my wife. 6. Other:

10. What do you feel your general feelings about your
work are?

1. Like it very much. 2. Like it. 3. Noncommittal, neither like nor dislike it.
4. Dislike it. 5. Dislike it very much. 6. Other:

How well does your son get along with his brother(s)?

1. Very well. 2. Well. 3. It depends. 4. Poorly.
5. Very poorly. 6. Other:

How well does your son get along with his sister(s)?

1. Very well. 2. Well. 3. It depends. 4. Poorly.
5. Very poorly. 6. Other:

11. When the family is contemplating a major purchase,
(6) such as a new television set, who would have the most say in the decision?

1. I would. 2. I would, a little more. 3. My wife and I would have equal say. 4. My wife, a little more. 5. My wife. 6. Other:

12. As your son was growing up, what was the predomi-
(7) nant type of discipline used by you and/or your wife?

1. Punishments and threats. 2. Promises and rewards. 3. Permission and prohibition. 4. Physical restraint. 5. Limiting of space and tools. 6. Direct appeal. 7. Proximity and touch control. 8. Gestures of disapproval. 9. Planned ignoring. 10. Other:

Do you feel that parent control is equally applied to all members of the family?

1. Most of the time. 2. To a major extent. 3. It depends. 4. Seldom. 5. Hardly ever. 6. Other:

Whom do you feel you and your wife control more?

1. The older brother(s). 2. The older sister(s). 3. My son. 4. The younger sister(s). 5. The younger brother(s). 6. Other:

Which parent do you feel treats the members of the family more equally?

1. I do. 2. Generally, I do. 3. It depends. 4. Generally my wife. 5. My wife. 6. Other:

13. Generally which parent does the actual disciplining?
(8)

1. I do. 2. Generally, I do. 3. It depends. 4. Generally, my wife. 5. My wife. 6. Other:

Are there any comments or recommendations you would like to make about the last items?

II. FATHER-SON RELATIONSHIPS:

14. In terms of your son's choice of occupation, who do you think has had the most influence upon his decision?
1. I have. 2. My wife. 3. His siblings. 4. His friends. 5. One of his teachers. 6. His counselor. 7. Someone in the profession. 8. Other:
15. In deciding upon his vocational choice, did he or (9) does he discuss various possibilities with you?
1. A great deal. 2. Quite a bit. 3. Some. 4. Very little. 5. Not at all. 6. Other:
16. How do you feel about your son working during the summer months?
1. I expect it. 2. I encourage it. 3. It depends. 4. I discourage it. 5. I forbid it. 6. Other:
17. If answered 1, 2, or 3: What should be done with the money earned?
1. Save all. 2. Save major part. 3. Save half. 4. Save some. 5. Save none. 6. Other:
18. How much of the expenses of college should be borne by the parents and by the son?
1. Son all. 2. Son major part - parents part. 3. Equal contributions. 4. Parents major part - son part. 5. Parents all. 6. Other:
19. At what age, if at all, should a boy have his own car? (10)
1. When he is on his own permanently. 2. When he graduates from college. 3. When he is well established in college. 4. When he enters college. 5. When he graduates from high school. 6. During high school. 7. Other:

20. (11) If you believe he should have a car before he is on his own, to what extent should he pay for the car and expenses?
1. Cost of the car and all expenses. 2. Earn all expenses and insurance. 3. Earn part of the expenses. 4. Pay only insurance. 5. Not necessary for him to pay any. 6. Other:
21. (12) At what age should a son be permitted to begin dating?
1. 17-19. 2. 14-16. 3. 11-13. 4. 8-10. 5. Under 8. 6. Other:
22. (13) Should a son disagree with his father if he feels his ideas are right?
1. Absolutely not. 2. Very seldom. 3. It depends. 4. Occasionally. 5. Absolutely yes. 6. Other:
23. (14) What do you feel your son should do if you strongly objected to his choice of friends?
1. Give them up. 2. See them occasionally. 3. It depends. 4. See them in spite of your objections. 5. Ignore you and choose his own friends. 6. Other:
24. Which should be the principle source of information for a son about sex?
1. His father. 2. His mother. 3. His brother(s). 4. His friends. 5. Books. 6. His doctor. 7. His church. 8. His school. 9. Other:
10. Combination, specify which and give priority:
1.____2.____3.____4.____5.____6.____7.____
25. What was the principle source for your sex education?
1. Your father. 2. Your mother. 3. Your brother(s). 4. Friends. 5. Books. 6. Your doctor. 7. Your church. 8. School. 9. Other:
10. Combination, specify which and give priority:
1.____2.____3.____4.____5.____6.____7.____
26. What was the principle source for your son's sex education?

1. His father. 2. His mother. 3. His brother(s).
4. Friends. 5. Books. 6. Doctor. 7. His church.
8. School. 9. Other:
10. Combination, specify which and give priority:
1.____2.____3.____4.____5.____6.____7.____

27. What would you consider the amount of discipline
(15) a twelve year old son usually needs?

1. A great deal. 2. Sons. 3. It depends. 4. Very little. 5. None. 6. Other:

28. What do you consider the best way for a father to
(16) discipline a son, who has really violated a family rule, if the son is twelve years old?

1. Punishments and threats. 2. Promises and rewards.
3. Permission and prohibition. 4. Physical restraint.
5. Limiting of space and tools. 6. Direct appeal.
7. Proximity and touch control. 8. Gestures of disapproval. 9. Planned ignoring. 10. Other:

29. Since your son has started to college, do you feel
closer to or more distant from him than you did before?

1. Very much closer. 2. Generally closer. 3. No change. 4. Generally more distant. 5. Much more distant. 6. Other:

30. When your son needs extra money for personal reasons
(17) and asks you for it, what is your usual reaction?

1. Never give him extra money. 2. Give it to him sometimes. 3. It depends. 4. Give it to him, but want an explanation. 5. Give it to him and don't demand an explanation. 6. Other:

31. What type of sex information, if any, should a son
(18) have before he reaches high school?

1. Completely general. 2. General, mainly. 3. It depends. 4. Somewhat specific. 5. Specific. 6. Other:

32. Before entering college?
(19)

1. Completely general. 2. General, mainly. 3. It depends. 4. Somewhat specific. 5. Specific. 6. Other:

Are there any comments or recommendations you would like to make about these items?

III. COURTSHIP AND ENGAGEMENT:

33. (20) After your son becomes engaged, do you feel that he and his fiancée should have premarital counseling from a private, religious, legal, financial, or medical counselor?

1. Yes, absolutely. 2. Yes, generally. 3. It depends. 4. No, generally. 5. No, absolutely. 6. Other:

Priority: 1. ___ 2. ___ 3. ___ 4. ___ 5. ___

What type of advisement do you feel your son and his fiancée would actually take time to get prior to marriage?

1. Private. 2. Religious. 3. Legal. 4. Financial. 5. Medical. 6. Other:

34. (21) Do you feel that you and your wife should express your opinions of the girl your son has chosen to marry?

1. Yes, absolutely. 2. Yes, generally. 3. It depends. 4. No, generally. 5. No, it's not our concern. 6. Other:

35. (22) What do you think your son should do if you and your wife objected strongly to the girl he had chosen to marry?

1. Decide that you know best and break the engagement. 2. Listen to your objections and consider them strongly. 3. It depends. 4. Try to talk to you to convince you that you are wrong. 5. Go ahead and marry her. 6. Other:

36. After your son is engaged, what areas of marriage do you feel are most important for him to discuss with his fiancée before marriage?

1. The family background of each partner. 2. The economic side of marriage. 3. Where they plan to live. 4. The religious side of marriage. 5. Sexual adjustment. The plans for the timing for bearing children. 7. The planning for size of family. 8. Other:

Priority: 1.____2.____3.____4.____5.____6.____7.____

37. (23) What type of sex education is essential for a son before he is married?

1. Completely general. 2. General, mainly. 3. It depends. 4. Somewhat specific. 5. Specific. 6. Other:

If your son is going with a girl, but is not engaged, do you feel it is all right for them to engage in:

- | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38. (24) | Light petting? | D | d | ? | a | A |
| 39. (25) | Heavy petting? | D | d | ? | a | A |
| 40. (26) | Sexual intercourse? | D | d | ? | a | A |

After your son is engaged to a girl, do you feel it is all right for them to engage in:

- | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41. (27) | Light petting? | D | d | ? | a | A |
| 42. (28) | Heavy petting? | D | d | ? | a | A |
| 43. (29) | Sexual intercourse? | D | d | ? | a | A |

44. (30) If your son is going with a girl, do you feel that they should have discussions about limiting premarital sexual experience?

1. Not necessary at all. 2. Generally not necessary. 3. It depends. 4. Generally. 5. Absolutely. 6. Other:

45. (31) In the case of premarital pregnancy, do you feel that either the unwed father or the unwed mother is more of a moral failure than the other?

1. The mother. 2. The mother a little more.
3. Equally. 4. The father a little more. 5. The father. 6. Neither. 7. Other:

46. When your son is going with a girl, who should be
(32) responsible for the limits to which petting goes?

1. The woman, always. 2. The woman, generally.
3. The responsibility should be shared. 4. The man, generally. 5. The man, always. 6. Other:

47. Do you think that if an unmarried couple are going
(33) to have premarital sexual relations they should use contraceptives?

1. Agree strongly. 2. Agree. 3. It depends.
4. Disagree. 5. Disagree strongly. 6. Other:

48. If answered 1, 2, or 3: Who do you think should
(34) provide these if they are to be used?

1. The woman. 2. The woman, generally. 3. Not sure. 4. The man, generally. 5. The man. 6. Other:

49. If an 18-year-old son knows about the use of
contraceptives, do you feel this will make him more
liable to have premarital sexual relations?

1. Yes. 2. Yes, generally. 3. Not sure. 4. No, generally. 5. No. 6. Other:

50. Where do you feel the principle source of knowledge
about the use of contraceptives should be?

1. His father. 2. His mother. 3. His brother(s).
4. His friends. 5. Books. 6. His doctor. 7. His church. 8. His school. 9. Other:
10. Combination, specify which and give priority:
1.____2.____3.____4.____5.____6.____

51. If an 18-year-old is instructed in the use of
contraceptives, do you feel this will make him more
liable to have premarital sexual relations?

1. Yes. 2. Yes, generally. 3. Not sure. 4. No, generally. 5. No. 6. Other:

52. Where do you feel the principle source for the instruction in the use of contraceptives should be?

1. His father. 2. His mother. 3. His brother(s).
4. His friends. 5. Books. 6. His doctor. 7. His church.
8. His school. 9. Other:
10. Combination, specify which and give priority:
1.____2.____3.____4.____5.____6.____

Are there any comments or recommendations you would like to make about these last items?

IV. MARRIAGE:

53. At what age do you feel your son will be ready to get married?
(35)

1. 34 and above. 2. 30-33. 3. 26-29. 4. 22-25.
5. 18-21. 6. Other:

54. Do you feel that it is best for marriage if there are clearly defined understandings of who makes the final decisions on the major problems facing the family?
(36)

1. Yes. 2. Generally there should be some lines of authority. 3. It depends. 4. Generally such decisions should be made as they come up. 5. No.
6. Other:

55. After marriage the responsibility for handling money, paying the bills, and budgeting should be by whose?
(37)

1. The man. 2. The man, generally. 3. Both.
4. The woman, generally. 5. The woman. 6. Other:

56. After your son is married do you feel his wife should work?
(38)

1. No. 2. Not unless absolutely necessary. 3. It depends. 4. Yes, until the children come. 5. Yes.
6. Other:

57. Is it a healthy situation if after marriage the husband has certain confidences which he keeps from his wife?
(39)

1. Yes. 2. Generally, it depends upon the type of confidences. 3. It depends. 4. Generally a man should not keep things from his wife. 5. No. 6. Other:

58. (40) Is it a healthy situation if after marriage the wife has certain confidences which she keeps from her husband?

1. Yes. 2. Generally, it depends upon the type of confidences. 3. It depends. 4. Generally a wife should not keep things from her husband. 5. No. 6. Other:

59. (41) Whose responsibility is it for preventing the conception of children when the couple has decided they are not ready for parenthood, they cannot afford more children, or such conception might endanger the health of the wife?

1. The wife. 2. Mainly, the wife. 3. Both partners. 4. Mainly, the husband. 5. The husband. 6. Other:

60. (42) To what extent should a husband help his wife with the work around the house of they have small children?

1. None. 2. Only the major repairs, etc. 3. It depends. 4. Some. 5. As much as he can. 6. Other:

61. How many children do you feel your son should have?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Other:

If you had your preference, how many children of each sex would you want your son to have?

62. (43) Boys: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8. Other: ?

63. Girls: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8. Other: ?

64. (44) At what age do you feel your son will be ready to to become a father?

1. 34 and above. 2. 30-33. 3. 26-29. 4. 22-25. 5. 18-21. 6. Other:

65. (45) After your son is married, if he has an offer for a desired promotion which would take him to another part of the country, what part should you and your wife play in his final decision to accept or reject the offer?
1. A major part. 2. Some. 3. It depends. 4. Very little. 5. None. 6. Other:
66. (46) What part should his wife play in such a decision?
1. None. 2. Very little. 3. It depends. 4. Some. 5. A major part. 6. Other:
67. (47) What part should his children play in such a decision?
1. None. 2. Very little. 3. It depends. 4. Some. 5. A major part. 6. Other:
68. (48) If his marriage should prove infertile and if his physician recommended it as the only possibility, what should be his reaction to adopting a child?
1. No, absolutely. 2. No, generally. 3. It depends. 4. Yes, generally. 5. Yes, absolutely. 6. Other:
69. (49) What is your philosophy about raising a son?
1. Very controlled. 2. Controlled. 3. It depends. 4. Permissive. 5. Very permissive. 6. Other:
70. (50) Who do you feel should be responsible for disciplining in the family?
1. The father. 2. Mainly, the father. 3. Both partners. 4. Mainly, the mother. 5. The mother. 6. Other:

Are there any comments or recommendations you would like to make about these last items?

CENSUS ITEMS

SCORES ASSIGNED FOR STATISTICAL TREATMENT

1. Son's Age: 1-18 2-19 3-20 4-21 5-22
2. Father's Age: 1-35 to 40 2-41 to 45 3-46 to 50
4-51 to 55 5-over 55
3. Mother's Age: 1-35 to 40 2-41 to 45 3-46 to 50
4-51 to 55 5-over 55
4. Differences in ages:
Son-father 1-less than 25 years 2-25 to 29 3-30 to 34
4-35 to 39 5-40 and over
5. Son-mother 1-less than 25 years 2-25 to 29 3-30 to 34
4-35 to 39 5-40 and over
6. Mother-father 1-father 10 or more years older
2-father 5 to 9 years older
3-father 1 to 4 years older
4-same age
5-mother 1 to 4 years older
6-mother 5 or more years older
7. Birthplaces:
Immediate family 1-all born in U.S. 2-father foreign
born 3-mother foreign born
4-both parents foreign born
5-all foreign born
8. Grandparents 1-all born in U. S. 2-father's father
foreign born 3-mother's father
foreign born 4-father's mother
foreign born 5-mother's mother
foreign born 6-father's parents
foreign born 7-mother's parents
foreign born 8-all foreign born
9. Son's siblings: 1-only child 2-one of two 3-one
of three 4-one of four 5-one of
five or more
10. Son's sibling position: 1-oldest 2-one older 3-two
older 4-three older 5-four
or more older

11. Father's siblings: 1-only child 2-one of two 3-one of three 4-one of four 5-one of five or more
12. Father's sibling position: 1-oldest 2-one older 3-two older 4-three older 5-four or more older
13. Mother's siblings: 1-only child 2-one of two 3-one of three 4-one of four 5-one of five or more
14. Mother's sibling position: 1-oldest 2-one older 3-two older 4-three older 5-four or more older
15. Education:
Son 1-freshman 2-sophomore 3-junior 4-senior 5-graduate
16. Father 1-under six years 2-7 to 11 years 3-12 years 4-13 to 15 years 5-16 years 6-over 16 years
17. Father 1-Elem. 2-H.S. 3-J.C. 4-B.A. 5-M.A. 6-Dr.
18. Mother 1-under six years 2-7 to 11 years 3-12 years 4-13 to 15 years 5-16 years 6-over 16 years
19. Mother 1-Elem. 2-H.S. 3-J.C. 4-B.A. 5-M.A. 6-Dr.
20. Father's father 1-under six years 2-7 to 11 years 3-12 years 4-13 to 15 years 5-16 years 6-over 16 years
21. Father's father 1-Elem. 2-H.S. 3-J.C. 4-B.A. 5-M.A. 6-Dr.
22. Mother's father 1-under six years 2-7 to 11 years 3-12 years 4-13 to 15 years 5-16 years 6-over 16 years
23. Mother's father 1-Elem. 2-H.S. 3-J.C. 4-B.A. 5-M.A. 6-Dr.
24. Father's mother 1-under six years 2-7 to 11 years 3-12 years 4-13 to 15 years 5-16 years 6-over 16 years

25. Father's mother 1-Elem. 2-H.S. 3-J.C. 4-B.A.
5-M.A. 6-Dr.
26. Mother's mother 1-under six years 2-7 to 11 years
3-12 years 4-13 to 15 years
5-16 years 6-over 16 years
27. Mother's mother 1-Elem. 2-H.S. 3-J.C. 4-B.A.
5-M.A. 6-Dr.
28. Employment:
Father's father 1-professional 2-managerial
3-skilled occupation 4-semi-skilled
5-unskilled
29. Father's mother 1-never employed 2-employed before
marriage but not after 3-employed
before marriage, part-time after
4-employed after marriage part-time
5-employed after marriage full-time
6-always employed
30. Mother's father 1-professional 2-managerial
3-skilled occupation 4-semi-skilled
5-unskilled
31. Mother's mother 1-never employed 2-employed before
marriage but not after 3-employed
before marriage, part-time after
4-employed after marriage part-time
5-employed after marriage full-time
6-always employed
32. Father 1-professional 2-managerial 3-skilled
occupation 4-semi-skilled 5-unskilled
33. Mother 1-never employed 2-employed before marriage
but not after 3-employed before marriage,
part-time after 4-employed after marriage
part-time 5-employed after marriage full-
time 6-always employed
34. Extra-family activities:
Father Organization Membership 1-none 2-one to three
3-4 to 6 4-7 to 10
5-over 10
35. Father Monthly Meetings Attended 1-none 2-1 to 3
3-4 to 6 4-7 to 10
5-over 10

36. Mother Organization Membership 1-none 2-one to three
3-4 to 6 4-7 to 10
5-over 10
37. Mother Monthly Meetings Attended 1-none 2-1 to 3
3-4 to 6 4-7 to 10
5-over 10
38. Son Organization Membership 1-none 2-one to three
3-4 to 6 4-7 to 10
5-over 10
39. Son Monthly Meetings Attended 1-none 2-1 to 3
3-4 to 6 4-7 to 10
5-over 10
40. Religious attendance: 1-father and mother regular
2-father regular, mother irregular
3-mother regular, father irregular
4-both irregular
41. Parents engagement and marriage:
Length of acquaintance before engagement 1-under 3
months 2-3 to 6 months
3-6 months to 1 year 4-over
1 year, but less than 3 years
5-over three years
42. Length of engagement 1-under three months 2-three
to six months 3-six months to
one year 4-over one year but
less than three years 5-three
years or over
43. Father's age at marriage: 1-under 21 2-21 to 25
3-26 to 30 4-31 to 35
5-over 35
44. Mother's age at marriage: 1-under 21 2-21 to 25
3-26 to 30 4-31 to 35
5-over 35
45. Marriage ceremony: 1-civil 2-religious
46. Residence of family:
Father 1-in the same neighborhood 2-in the same town
3-in the same general section of the state
4-in the same state 5-in the same region of the
country 6-scattered around the country
7-out of the country 8-no living relatives

47. Mother 1-in the same neighborhood 2-in the same town
3-in the same general section of the state
4-in the same state 5-in the same region of the
country 6-scattered around the country 7-out
of the country 8-no living relatives
48. Son's knowledge of family census information:
1-corresponds to father's report well
5-very little information regarding family
census information

APPENDIX B.

DEMOCRATIC TO AUTHORITARIAN CONTINUA CODIFICATION TABLE

ITEM	Coded Scores								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
2	1	2	3	4	5				
3	1	2	3	4	5				
4	5	4	3	2	1				
5	1	2	3	4	5				
6	1	2	3	4	5				
7	1	4	2	3	5-9				
8	1	2	4	5	3				
9	5	4	3	2	1				
10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
11	1	2	3	4	5				
12	1	2	3	4	5	6			
13	1	2	3	4	5				
14	1	2	3	4	5				
15	1	2	3	4	5				
16	1	4	2	3	5-9				
17	1	2	3	4	5				
18	1	2	3	4	5				
19	1	2	3	4	5				
20	5	4	3	2	1				
21	1	2	5	4	3				
22	1	2	3	4	5				
23	1	2	3	4	5				

CONTINUA CODIFICATION TABLE (continued)

24	1	2	3	4	5
25	1	2	3	4	5
26	1	2	3	4	5
27	1	2	3	4	5
28	1	2	3	4	5
29	1	2	3	4	5
30	1	2	4	3	5
31	1	2	4	5	3&6
32	1	2	4	5	3
33	5	4	3	2	1
34	1	2	3	4	5
35	1	2	3	4	5
36	1	2	3	5	4
37	1	2	4	5	3
38	1	2	3	4	5
39	1	2	3	4	5
40	1	2	3	4	5
41	1	2	3	4	5
42	1	2	3	4	5
43 majority boys				equal or more girls	
44	1	2	3	4	5
45	1	2	3	4	5
46	1	2	3	4	5

CONTINUA CODIFICATION TABLE (continued)

47	1	2	3	4	5
48	1	2	3	4	5
49	1	2	3	4	5
50	1	2	4	5	3

The number(s) listed opposite the item number and below the coded number corresponds to the numbered responses in the interview guide, as set up for the convenience of the interviewer.